PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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CONDENSED
MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,496.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8-30 P.M.				
22nd Aug	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	6898
29th „	MARMORA	10509	......	......
5th Sept	ARCADIA	6603	MACEDONIA	10512
12th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
19th „	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
26th „	EGYPT	7912	......	......
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th „	ARABIA	7903	......	......
17th „	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th „	PERSIA	7951	......	......
31st „	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	......	......
T. 13th „	EGYPT	7912	......	......
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th „	ARABIA	7903	......	......
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	......
T. 10th „	PERSIA	7951	......	......
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th „	MOREA	11000	......	......
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T. 8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd „	EGYPT	7912	......	......

T.=Through Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

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PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Allan1	3rd Sept. 1908
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. „
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	21st Jan. 1909

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	11th Sept, 1908
NERA	5538	Schmitz	9th Oct. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	6th Nov. „

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Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons. Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
YETOROFU MARU	K. Sato	18th Aug	29th Aug.
WAKAMIYA MARU	T. Yamawaki	31st Aug	12th Sept.
KAGESHIMA MARU	T. Arakawa	14th Sept	25th Sept.
MOYORI MARU	J. Hands	26th Sept	8th Oct.

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Fort, Bombay.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 27th Aug.	9 a.m.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 28th Aug.	6 a.m.*

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY 24th Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing on or about 29th Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

22nd August, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on	
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept.	1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October	1908
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.	1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov.	1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.	1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7588	G. Raicich	24th August 1908.

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
OLYMPIA	C.F.Osborne,R.N.R.	5,124	5th Sept 08.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th „
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	11th Oct „
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	24th „
ELYSIA	New Steamer	6,500	11th Nov „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

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The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

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For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

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THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA

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LIPP PIANOS	LIPP PIANOS
THE NEW UPRIGHT GRAND	THE NEW UPRIGHT GRAND
Is the perfection of tone and touch and is without rival at the price,	Is the perfection of tone and touch and is without rival at the price,
Rs. 780.	Rs. 780.
Guaranteed for 5 years.	Guaranteed for 5 years.
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For 12 months, per month Rs. 71	For 12 months, per month Rs. 71
„ 24 „ „ „ „ 38	„ 24 „ „ „ „ 38

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Contain the full LIPP STEEL FRAME cast in one piece, the strings are arranged on the overstrung system, each set passing through a separate stud, by which means the tone is at once purified and refined.

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Passes a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many GRAND PIANOS of greater length, and without the slightest exaggeration or the use of inflated terms.

THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS

can fairly be described as Genuine Grand Pianos of extraordinary merits,

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Guaranteed for 5 years, on the Deferred Payment System.
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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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SCOTTISH TRIALS. 1908.

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HILL CLIMBS.
30 first places in all seven classes on
DUNLOPS.
5 first places divided between other Makes of Tyres.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

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QUALITY.

FROM 10TH JULY,
BOMBAY ADDRESS:
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WHOLESALE ONLY
TEA, COFFEE, OILMANS STORES,
FRESH PROVISIONS.
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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Is adapted for the use of all infants from birth

Send for sample and the valuable work for Mothers, entitled "THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to—

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(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
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For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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REMINDER TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWO EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of the Company, called for SATURDAY, the 22nd August, 1908, will be held at the Registered Office, No. 3, Church Gate Street, within the Fort, in Bombay, THIS DAY at **2-15 P.M. (S.T.)** and **3-0 P.M. (S.T.)**.

For the Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
BOMBAY, 22ND AUGUST, 1908.

POONA CLOSED MEETING.

MONDAY, 31ST AUGUST, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that 1ST ENTRIES CLOSE at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 24th August, 1908; 2ND ENTRIES CLOSE at 6 P. M., on TUESDAY, 25th August, 1908.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary,
WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
POONA, 18TH, AUGUST, 1908.

POONA RACES.

5TH, 9TH, 12TH, 16TH, 19TH, 23RD AND 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE, on TUESDAY, 25th August, 1908.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. C.
POONA, 18TH AUGUST, 1908.

POONA SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 29TH AUGUST, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRIES CLOSE at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 24th August, 1908.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary,
WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
POONA, 18TH AUGUST, 1908.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1908.

ISSUE OF RUPEES THIRTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBETURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

With the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Section 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite TENDERS for Rs. 30 LAKHS, bearing interests at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act Includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 8th September 1908 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on first January and first July in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application ; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1908.

8. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December 1908 at the time of issue of Debentures.

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1908.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, and subscribed "Tender for Improvement Trust Loan." They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time), on the 8th SEPTEMBER, 1908, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

11. Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

13. As a condition to the issue of this loan, the Board under Section 55 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 2,00,000 for the investment of Sinking Funds, and the rate at which the Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

By order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
SECRETRY.
OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,
ESPLANDE ROAD,
BOMBAY, 22ND AUGUST, 1908.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

THE COMMISSIONERS for the Port of Calcutta invite competitive designs for THREE BLOCKS of BUILDINGS consisting of Warehouses, Shops and Residences to be erected on the Strand Road, Calcutta. Particulars regarding site and requirements can be obtained on application to the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 20.

A prize of Rs. 10,000 will awarded to the successful Competitor.

H. J. HILARY,
Secretary.
DATED, 12TH AUGUST, 1908.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

MAFATA, late of Bengal, a female Mahomedan, Pilgrim.
BAI JETBAI, widow of Bhawanji Chapsi, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
VINCENT VAUGHAN INGLES, late Permanent Way Inspector, at Ganeshganj (near Saugor, C.P.), on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, European.
WILLIAM EDWARD DAVIES, late Custodian, Victoria Terminus Station, Bombay, European.
ROSE HANNAH ELIZABETH DAVIES, wife of William Edward Davies, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
IMAMUDIN AZIMBEG, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
DAMODER LALJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
JAGANNATH BABAJEE, late of Bombay, Lingayat, Hindu Inhabitant, a Contractor.
TOOKARAM BHAU KUTE, late of Bombay and Poona, Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

D. CHAMIER,
Ag. Administrator-General.
ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
BOMBAY, THE 31ST DAY OF JULY 1908.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S BOOK LIST.

	Rs.	a.
THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK. Statistical and Historical Annual of the States of the World for the Year, 1908. Edited by J. Scott Keltie, LL. D.	9	3
THE SECOND AFGHAN WAR 1878-80. Abridged Official Account. Produced in the Intelligence Branch Army Head-Quarters, India	18	6
THE GARDEN OF EPICURUS. By Anatole France. In an English Translation. Edited by Federic Chapman	4	8
THE P. and O. POCKET BOOK. Third Issue. A handy guide for passengers by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers, and containing useful information for travellers to the Far East. With coloured Illustrations, Maps, Plans, and 3 Plates of Flags. Cloth, Rs. 2-3; limp leather	3	1
FOURTH EXTRA NUMBER OF THE JOURNAL of Hygiene, containing Reports on Plague Investigation in India	5	4
HYDRAULICS. By F. C. Lea, 1908	15	12
WHAT IS THE SUBSTANCE OF FAITH. A Criticism of Sir Oliver Lodge's Catechism and a response to the New Theology against Revealed Religion. By Henry Sulley	2	10
HAECKEL'S RIDDIE OF THE UNIVERSE. Criticised by the Man in the Street	1	0
LIFE AND MATTER. A Criticism of Professor Haeckel's "Riddle of the Universe". By Sir Oliver Lodge	2	3
CHRISTIANITY AND THE SOCIAL ORDER. By R. J. Campbell, M. A.	2	4
COTTON. Its Cultivation, Marketing, Manufacture, and the Problems of the Cotton World. By C. W. Burkett, and C. H. Poe. Illustrated.	7	7
MANUAL OF REINFORCED CONCRETE and Concrete Block Construction. By C. F. Marsh and Wm. Dunn. 300 pp. with 52 tables of data and 112 diagrams. Limp Leather	6	9
HISTORY OF THE PARSIS, including their manners, customs, religion, and present position. By Dosabhai Framji Karaka, C. S. I. With coloured and other Illustrations. 2 vols.	16	0
INSURANCE OFFICE ORGANISATION, Management, and Accounts. By T. E. Young, B. A., F. R. A. S, and Richard Masters, A.C.A.	3	1
DALTON'S INFERENCES AT BRIDGE	0	14
POINTS IN PUNCTUATION or, How to Punctuate the King's English. By J. Bygott, and A. J. Lawford Jones	0	8
HINTS ON HORSES. By Major H. P. Young	0	14

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, **BOMBAY.**

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "OLYMPIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through-Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods failing. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 21ST AUGUST, 1908.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 3rd September, 1908, at 10 P.M.

FRANCIS H. TOD,
Secretary.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1908.

SIXTY YEARS—RS. 75,00,000.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 75 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required ; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st March and 1st September.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, 3 per cent. on allotment, and the balance 95 per cent., on or before 31st January 1909. Interest will accrue on these respective instalments from the date of their payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made, and it and the further deposit of 3 per cent. on allotment with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st January 1909.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, 27th August 1908 and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjaub, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
J. TYERS,
Ag. Secretary.
BOMBAY, 5TH AUGUST 1908.

BEWARE of AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being 'A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

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29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

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ONE WEEK ONLY.
Commencing
MONDAY, AUGUST 24TH.

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Box Plan now open at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

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Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
AGENT.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them.* [illegible]

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"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

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BUILT TO GO. Our high grade English manufactured cycles : Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown, From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand ; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. B. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

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SEEDS ! SEEDS !—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

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WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 45 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

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All at their own choice!!!
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AS SUPPLIED TO
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Lengths 16 to 22 feet, and 3½ to 20 h.p.
Speeds 7½ to 16 Miles.
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PRICES, Rs. 1,750 to Rs. 4,500.

Complete with all Accessories.

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THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR	£2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
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ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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FUNDS OVER RS. 3,00,00 000
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and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
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THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

HEAD OFFICE : BHARAT BUILDINGS, LAHORE.

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LIFE ENDOWMENT, MARRIAGE and EDUCATION, INDUSTRIAL (Rupee per month as premium). Fidelity, Annuity and Pension Policies issued on most favourable terms.

CLAIMS paid exceed 1,60,000.

Special provision for Insurance on the lives of Ladies and insurance without Medical Examination. Prospectuses and particulars can be had from—

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Active and influential AGENTS and CANVASSER, WANTED.

Apply to Y. HARILAL & Co.,
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EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	46 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 12	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	[illegible] 11	30
35	41 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	46 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	53 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 12	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

ILFORD COLLEGE FOR BOYS.

SEVEN KINGS, ESSEX.

Senior Form:—THE PINES, 40, ALDBOROUGH ROAD
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UNDER
DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

Large Houses and Grounds.
Spacious, Airy, and Lofty Class-rooms.
LARGE SPORTS FIELD.
Separate Playground for Little Boys.
Thorough Education in all its Branches.
Preparation for Public Schools,
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A Competent Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.

Parents wishing to send their Boys to England to be educated will find this an unusual opportunity, as the Boys will not only have a thorough Education, but also the advantages of a happy and refined home. Entire charge taken. Special care and attention given to young, backward, and delicate Boys.

Testimonials and References from Parents and Guardians extending over a period of many years.

Special Form for Little Boys under a Lady.

TERMS :—From 50 to 100 Gs. per annum (inclusive).
For Prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE PRINCIPAL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR
Huntly Blend,
and take no other.

When you ask for
Club Blend
SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the
Old Lamp Trade Mark.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR
PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 YEARS. **WHISKEY**

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Distillers to H.M. the King.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,
SCURVY.
ECZEMA
BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,
BAD LEGS,
BLOTCHES,
SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS
PIMPLES,
AND
SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE,
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay).

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

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A SINGLE CYLINDER, 8 H. P., de Dion Bouton MOTOR CAR, to seat four. New last year at a cost of Rs. 5,100. Price, including Hood, Stepney Wheel, Head Light, etc., Rs. 3,650. Address Box No. 1561, care of the "Bombay Gazette" or at 37 Main Street, Poona.

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FOR SALE or TO BE LET UNFURNISHED Gentleman's country residence, south-west aspect, beautiful view, Billiard Room, 40 by 20, large Drawing and Dining Rooms, 6 Bedrooms and 2 Dressing Rooms, Bath Room, modern Stabling for 4 horses, all heated by hot water, garden about 2 acres, near Station, Town, Churches ; two miles from Golf Links. Apply

SPAIN BROS. & Co.,
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TO BE LET.

ONE of the best GROUND FLOORS on Hornby Row, Siddick Building, next to John Roberts & Co., most suitable for Bank, Office or Show-room. Rent Rs. 450. Apply WITHIN.

FINANCIAL.—Advances made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise Stock-in-trade, Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy, moveable and immoveable properties, etc.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
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DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silvered-nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 5-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards ; Situations Wanted ; Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

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For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

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THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to announce
THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
which may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.

AGENTS WANTED.
ADDRESS: GRAHAMS' BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street.

For full particulars apply to—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents.
O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
Manager.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE B I S N Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co.'s steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain J Clingan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 58 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,269 tons, Captain C F Osborne, arrived in harbour yerterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and Capt Hole, Lieut A T Dinshaw, Mr H P Farrell, Mr A E Kebbliwhite and Mr W Whalley as passengers.

THE steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain W Jones, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Mormugao with a general cargo,

THE steamer Gerd, 750 tons, Captain A M Andreusen, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, etc., with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE steamer Umzumbi, 2,138 tons, Captain W Miller sailed yesterday for Middlesborough, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Baron Ardrossan, 2,274 tons, Captain S C Kennedy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bunbury, with a cargo of timber.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday 20th August should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook	Lt. E. W. Huddleston	R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Farewell	R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus	Comdr C S Hickman	Surney St
R I M S Investigator	Comdr...Beauchamp	Survey St

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin	Comdr DeBerry	R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt E Stocken	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—August 21.

Abbotsford	2352	Scroggie	The Bombay Co
Africa	1301	Morrison	M M & Co
Bahadur	2936	Cubbin	T Morrison & Co
Brand	1519	Evensen	W & A Graham & Co
Burm Ardsossau	2274		
Clematis	2329	Davies	James Mackintosh & Co
Calcutta	2244	Young	Bombay Co
Caledonia	5529	Tocque	P & O Co
Firooze	2005	Watson	Bo & P S N Co
Garscube	2297	Storey	W & A G & Co
Heathdene	2277	Tippett N F	G Mackintosh & Co
Hild	1145	Salvesen	F F Campbell & Co
Kt. Errant	4778	Kindall	K N & Co
Kitley Bank	2092	Kerr	W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar	4601	Billett	W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon.	316	Butler	M M & Co
Nowrel Bahr.	178	Macoda	Sultan of Muscat
Nawab	2041	Benson	T Morrison & Co
Nadir	2041	Wright	T M & Co
Nurani	2870	Clingaw	T M & Co
Rahmani	1172	Geddie	N F B & P S N Co
Shahalum	1918	Davison M'tins	Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer	1921	Ledbertter	Shah S N Co of India
Singapore	2736	Taylor	K Nixon & Co
Sirsa	1675	Tipper	M M & Co
Shah Nasir	2555	Revill	Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam	2751	Foster	Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz	2523	Baldwin...Shah	Shah S N Co
Strathblane	2829	Smith	W & A G & Co
Sutherland	2277	Parlett	W & A Graham & Co
Wearbeck	2446	Thompson	W & A Graham & Co
Warora	2565	Shepherd	Calcutta M M & Co
Xima	146	Mahomed	Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan MacIver	2418	Redford	N F		F Muir & co
C & R Yetorofu Maru	4165	Sato	Kobe	29-8	N Y Kaisha
D&E Colaba	3899	Robertson	M'borough	5-9	M M & Co
F Wistow Hall	2193	Meria	L'pool	7-9 30	K Nixon & Co
G Naseri	911	DeMiere	Busreh	20-8	B & P S N Co
L Conrland	760	Ebrahim	Reparing		Bo S N Co Ld
M Alavi	2324	Hill	Jeddah	14-9	B & P S N Co
N Merton Hall	2777	Prowse	Newport	28-8	K N & Co
O Haidari	1563	DeLotine	Mauritius.	26-8	B I S N Co
P Warturm	3127	Fdumall	Hamburg	23-8	W & A G & Co
Q Reichstag	1319	Jacobson	Z'bar	22-8	A Strandes
Offside.					
N Ahmadi	1540	Hughes	R.S. Ports	4-9	B & P S N Co
M W D D					
Monsoori	1735	Hanna	R S Ports	29-8	B & P S N Co
H W P D					

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Manchester	3562	Findlay	A'wp	25-8	KN&Co
2 Olympi	3269	Osborne	L'pool	5-9	W & A G & Co
3 Oriental	3085	Snow	Shanghai	1-9	P & O Co
6 Ras Issa	2442	Parett	Hull	22-8	W & A Graham & Co
7 Persia	3779	Bartol	Triest	1-9	A L S N Co
8 Austria	4891	Raicich	Kobe	24-8	A L S N Co
9 Arcadia	3513	Valentine	Aden	22 8	P & O Co
12 Oceana	3507	Hayword	Shanghai	27-10	P & O S N Co
15 Waroonga	1609	Bamber	Busreh	24-8	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Caledonia s	Tocque	Aden August 16
	Olympia s	Asborne	Liverpool July 24
	Nurani s	Clingan	Calcutta July 29
	Baron Ardrossan s	Kennedy	Bunbury Aug 2

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Hindoo s	Grove	Hull via Karachi
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi
	Umzumbi s	Miller	Middlesborough &c
	Gerd s	Andrewsen	Bangkok &c
	Singu s	Jones	Rangoon &c

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—
Steamer Persia for Trieste &c.
" Yetorafu Maru for Kobe &c
" Olympia, for Liverpool &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Co's. Steamer Persia, with the homeward Mails of the 15th instant arrived at Aden at 2-30 p.m. on Thursday the 20th instant.

The P. and O. Co's. Steamer Marmora, with the China Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

MADRAS,

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
7	Overdale	Calcutta
9	Norfolk	Calcutta
12	Clan Chattan	Liverpool
13	Flamingo	Calcutta
14	Nairn	Calcutta
17	Tara	Negapatam
18	Palamcotta	Rangoon
19	Gracchus	Melbourne

DAILY EXPORTS, AUG. 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—2,000 cwts mowraseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of Manchester s—110 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co: 4 bales twist, R H Umrigur; 150 bales hemp, and 135 bales cotton-fly. K Visram and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Colaba s—2,000 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Merton Hall s—201 cwts mustard-seed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, and 200 cwts mustard-seed. Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 3,992 cwts linseed, and 100 cwts mustard-seed, J Fachiri.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Wistow Hall s—2,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts castor-seed, 2,000 cwts teel-seed and 4,000 cwts. mowra-seed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Warturm s—916 cwts myrabollams, H Anandrao and Co; 300 bales cotton fly, J C Tadiwalla; 1 case twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 120 bales cotton, and 280 cwts castor-seed, Ralli Bros; 501 cwts myrabollams and 25 cwts sealing-wax, P Jethabhoy; 200 bales cotton-fly and waste, N Peerbhoy; 256 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,007 cwts myrabollams, Wagji Bechir; 860 bales cotton and 2,009 cwts rape-seed, Ralli Bros; 181 cwts mother of pearl shell, and 200 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Persia s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 1,050 bales cotton, and 5,000 cwts castor-seed, Ralli Bros; 1,350 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Persia s—450 bales cotton, and 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 150 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Manchester s—100 cwts mustard seed, J Fachiri.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Warturm s—50 cwts mica, Cox and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Persia s—2,000 cwts myrabollams, Wagji Becher

FOR ALEXANDRETTA.

Persia s—50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co,

FOR HONGKONG.

Austria s—400 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.
Oriental s—360 chests, opium, C Ebrahim.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Austria s—201 bales twist. C Bhawnidas; 336 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.
Oriental s—100 chests opium, C Ebrahim.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.
Bombay, 22nd August.

333.—Detail for the week ending 29th instant:—

Monday 24th Inst—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a. m.

"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

Tuesday 25th Inst.—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.

Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8 p.m.

Wednesday 26th Inst—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Thursday 27th Inst—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 8 a.m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday 28th Inst—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

All Recruits of the current season (except) "G" Coy. parade at Head Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

Saturday 29th Inst—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-30 a. m.

334—Reversion—No. 3185 Cr. Sergt. A. H. Underdown, reverts to the rank of Sergeant at his own request.

335—Promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions with effect from this date:—

No. 6352 Sergt. H. T. Gorrie, "G" Coy. to be Cr. Sergeant to complete establishment.

No. 5624 L. Corpl. A. Belton, "I" Coy. to be Sergeant to complete establishment.

No. 6451 Vol. H. Ross, "L" Coy. to be Cr. Sergeant vice Underdown reverted.

336—Transfers.—The following transfers will take take effect from this date:—

No. 3185 Sergt. A. H. Underdown from "L" to "C" Company.

No. 5738 L. Corpl. S. Arlagh, from "I" to "E" Coy. in the rank of Cyclist.

337.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows:—

No. 6463 Vol. T. Methias, "C" Company.

No. 4439 Vol. Cyclist A. H. Gawthorne, "E" Coy.

338.—Reservists—It is proposed to form a Reserve Company at an early date N. C. Officers and Volunteers who wish to transfer to the above Company are requested to forward their names to Head-Quarters.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 21st August.

There will be sword and Carbine drill for all new Members at the Town Hall.

On Monday the 24th Tuesday the 25th and Thursday the 27th instant at 6 p.m.

Sergt.-Major Knox will attend at the school daily at 7-30 a.m. Sunday excepted, for Sword-drill.

Messrs. A. O. Baurie and H. Flury having joined are posted to "C" Troop.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS F. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, 21st August.

468. REGTL. COMMITTEE MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee on Monday the 24th instant at the B.V.A. Club Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BURY—July 30, at Trumpington Vicarage, Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. R. G. Bury, of a son.

FOULIS—July 31, at Craigengelt, Dunbar, the wife of Capt. A. P. Liston Foulis, Royal Marine Art, of a son.

LUSH—Aug. 4, at 18 Gloucester Square, Hyde Park, the wife of Charles Montague Lush, K. C., of a son.

MURRAY—July 31, at 58 Pulteney Street, Bath, the wife of Major E. R. B. Murray, Indian Army, of a son.

BLACKER—July 28, at Carrick Blacker, Ireland, the wife of Major Stuart W. Blacker, of a daughter.

HUGHES—July 29, at 71 Marine Parade, Sheerness, the wife of Lieut.-Comdr. H. P. Hughes, R. N., of a daughter.

SMITH—Aug. 1, at Greenlands, Henley on-Thames, Lady Esther Smith, of a daughter.

SPEDDING—July 29, at Frensham Grove, Franbam, Surrey, the wife of Capt. Rodney Spedding, D.S.O, Royal Irish Rifles, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

EARDLEY-WILMOT—REYNOLDS—July 29, at St. Peter's Church, Leamington, Theodore Eardley-Wilmot, 39th Garhwal Rifles (Indian Army), to Mildred Clare, daughter of the late W. F. Reynolds, Esq.

GRUBB—COX—July 28, at All Saints' Church, Hollingbourne, Capt. A. H. Watkins Grubb, D.S.O., R.E., to Frances Marie Cox, daughter of the late J. Brent Cox.

HOOPER—ERSKINE—Aug. 1, at St. James's Church, Sussex Gardens, W. George Glass Hooper to S. Florence daughter of the late Major the Hon. David Erskine.

LEFROY—BEDFORD—July 30, at St. John's Church, Upper Norwood, the Ven. Chas. Edward Cottrell Lefroy, Archdeacon of Perth, to Alice Susan, daughter of the late Major-Gen. W. Fanshawe Bedford, 60th Royal Rifles.

SULIVAN—PIERCY—July 30, at the Chapel of the Holy Angels, Lilliput, Parkstone, Gerald Henry Sulivan to Gwendolen Beaumont, daughter of George James Piercy.

DEATHS.

DUFF—July 28, at Stow, Mid Lothian, Dorothea Augusta Coventry Duff, daughter of the late Major George Duff, 93rd Highlanders.

HOBHOUSE—Aug. 3, at Folkestone, Edward Augustus Stewart Hobhouse, of 116 Eaton Square, S. W., aged 75.

RYDER—July 31, at 28 Belvoir Road, Dulwich, Nina, Gertrude, widow of the late Canon Ryder, D. D., rector of Donnybrook and sub-dean of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, and daughter of the late Sir Beresford Burston McMahon, Bart.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

SMITH—August 15, at Coimbatore, Cubitt John, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., the dearly loved husband of Jennie Smith, and eldest son of Henry Smith of Barton Hall, Norfolk.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m.; High water 9-12m., 8-42a. Low water, 1-48m., 3-17a.

Queen S. and W. Company, Ld., Meetings, 3 Church Gate Street, 2-15 p.m., and 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament commences.—West Ridings vs. Carabiniers, Mhow, Corperage, 5-45 p. m.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Hindu Gymkhana, "B" Team vs. R. I. M. Docks, home.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 21m.; Sun sets, 7h. 1m.; High water, 10-1m., 9-36a.; Low water, 2-44m., 4-4a.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Aug. 27th. New Moon, 4h. 28·9m. a.m.; Aug. 26th, in Apogee, 11h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, August 24.—Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 10-39m., 10-16a. Low water, 330m., -2-36a.

Tuesday, August 25.—Oriental Mining Company, 14 Bank Street, 4-30 p. m. Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 22m.; Sun sets, 7h. 0m.; High water, 11-11m., 10 51a. Low water, 4-18m.; 5-4a.

Wednesday, August 26.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 59m.; High water, 11-39m., 11-24a.; Low water, 4-42m., 5-31a.

Thursday, August 27.—Opening of tenders for Bombay Port Trust new Loan of 75 lakhs. Bombay Club, half yearly general meeting, 6-30 p. m. Jumna Ginning and Pressing Company, 7 Marine Street, 3-30 p. m. Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 58m.; High water, 0-4m., 11-56a; Low water, 5-15m.; 5-57a.

Friday, August 28.—Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 57m.; High water, 0-28a.; Low water, 5-47m., 6-23a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. "Austria" will be closed at the General Post office at 6-30 a.m., on Monday the 24th instant.

THEFT AT FRERE ROAD.—Mr. Dinshah Serabji, a Parsi residing in Frere Road, has reported to the police that about 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon he locked his room, and giving the key to his sister who lives on the fourth floor of the same house went out. At 3-30 p.m. the sister went down and saw the room open and the lock thrown on the ground. On entering she found that two cupboards were broken open and gold watches, chains, and gold studs of the collective value of Rs. 1,134 stolen therefrom.

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of July, last, there were 61 horses, 144 bullocks, 1 deer and 25 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of July 48 horses, 130 bullocks, 2 cows, 1 buffalo, 1 calf, 1 cat, 1 duck, 1 cock, and 33 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 52 horses, 140 bullocks, 2 cows, 1 deer 1 cat, 1 cock, and 25 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 4 cases among horses, 7 cases among bullocks, 1 case among cows, and 12 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following of animals were treated as out-patients during the month: 15 horses, 7 bullocks, 3 cows, 1 goat, 29 dogs, 3 fowls and 3 parrots.

CREATION DE PARIS,
mirroring the latest
× NOVELTIES ×
Distinctive from all others
IN
BOMBAY.

PARASOLS.
UMBRELLAS.
FANS × × ×

NEW BELTS.
Diversity of Choice.
NEW STYLE PHOTO FRAMES.
SCENTS × × × ×

NEW GILT PURSES
With Wrist Chain.
GLOVE & HANDKF BOXES.
DAINTY POWDER BOXES.

A Visit of Inspection is Solicited
AT
36, Meadow Street, Bombay
1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS
STORES CO.

DEATH FROM STRANGULATION.—Yesterday Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Ramakli, a Pardeshi women, the wife of Dwarkadas Murlidhar, residing in De Lisle road. It appears that the husband and wife did not live happily. On Thursday morning they quarrelled over their meals and the husband left the house in a temper. In the evening he returned to his room and found, as he alleged before the police, the deceased suspended to the hook on the ceiling with a piece of rope round her neck. He cut the rope and the police removed the body to the Morgue, where an inquiry was held, but it was adjourned to enable the Police Surgeon to make a "post mortem" examination.

THE SASSOON REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

The locality in which the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution is situated being now densely populated, there is no room for the expansion of the institution. It has therefore been decided to remove it to a more suitable site. A plot of land at Matunga known as the Manmala Tank property has been acquired for the purpose. The estimate for the new Roformatory amounts to Rs. 3,67,720, inclusive of the cost of the site. The expenditure will be distributed over three years, and it is expected that the new building will be ready for occupation in 1910-11. Government have promised a building grant not exceeding one-half of the total expenditure on the buildings. The existing premises will be sold after the removal of the institution to the new buildings, and the sale proceeds applied to meeting the Managing Committee's share of the cost. In order that the transfer may not involve the institution in a deficit, the Managing Committee have been requested to endeavour to obtain from the general public such further contributions towards the cost of the new buildings as may be necessary. They have already received Rs. 24,100 from the public.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 25 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 21st August 1908.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	Nil	...	Nil	...
Teheran ...	21	2	50 p. m.	0	2
Suez	21	2	20 p. m.	0	31

NOTICES.

Cable Djeddah Souakim interrupted (28-7-08).
C. b'e Assab Massouat interrupted (29-7-08).
Turkish Route interrupted beyond Bassora (18-8-08).

THE Madras Government have sanctioned the grant of compensation for dearness of food to the establishments maintained from the Irrigation Cess Fund, in all Districts in which the establishments exist on the understanding that the expenditure including this grant shall not exceed the total assets at credit of the Fund belonging to each channel or group of channels. The compensation will be granted at the same rates and for the same periods as in the case of whole time servants of Government on the Civil establishments, in the Districts to which the Irrigation Cess establishments belong. The extra cost involved in granting the compensation will be borne by the Irrigation Cess Fund.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 21.

The report, to-day published, shows that the rainfall of the past week was heavier than usual, over almost the whole of North-West India, in the East of Central India and in Orissa, and it was practically normal in the West of the United Provinces, of Central India and of the Central Provinces; but in the rest of the country, it was generally in defect.

At the close of the previous week the rainfall, for the whole Monsoon, was normal in Eastern Bengal and Gujarat; it is now in defect in the former Division, and in excess in the latter.

These are the only important changes, introduced, by last week's rainfall, in the seasonal departures from normal.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 21.

The shallow depression in the North-West angle of the Bay, yesterday, moved inland and now forms part of a large area of low pressure extending from Bengal to the West United Provinces.

The greater part of the rainfall, to-day, has occurred to the South and West of this area, being nearly general in Chotta Nagpur, the Central Provinces, the West United Provinces, East Punjab, Rajputana, and local in Orissa and Central India.

In addition, there has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma and on the West Coast of the Peninsula, and local rain in Upper Burma, Eastern Bengal, Assam, Bengal and Gujarat while isolated falls have occurred in the rest of the Peninsula,

The principal rainfall amounts are—Rangoon two inches; Akyab, three inches, Lashio, one and a half inches; Bhamo, five inches; Chaibassha, three inches; Sambalpur, two inches; Jhansi. one and a half inches; Agra, one inch; Simla, Sirsa and Udaipur, three-quarters of an inch; Ahmedabad, two inches; Neemuch, one inch; Nowgong, one and a half inches; Jubbulpore, two inches; Hoshangabad, Amraoti and Nizamabad, one and a half inches; Sholapur, one inch; Cocanada, three-quarters of an inch.

Clouds have decreased along the Himalayas, where they are very light, except at the foot of Simla and Mussoorie Hills, but have increased over the Peninsula; skies are heavily clouded in the Central parts of the country and in Gujarat; the air continues damper than usual in North-West India; temperature is generally normal throughout the country.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chotta Nagpur, Gujarat, the Central Provinces and on the West Coast of the Peninsula, local rain in Upper Burma, Deltaic Bengal, East Punjab, Rajputana, Central India and isolated falls elsewhere.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Company's Mail Steamer "Caledonia," which arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday morning from Aden, reports having experienced light variable winds and fine weather with smooth sea to Longitude 52° East, thence moderate to fresh and strong Monsoon and cloudy weather with S.-W. sea and swell to Longitude 62° East, thence moderate Monsoon and cloudy weather to arrival.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 21st August was 29·691 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered......	61·66	58·65	58·15	44·21
Friday, 21st August	0·17	0·12	0·11	0·21
Total......	61·83	58 77	58·26	44·42
Up to same date last year...	88·72	92·44	93·28	96 04

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 21ST AUGUST, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday the 21st August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Sirsa and Delhi reports 0·85 inch and 0·67 inch respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is above the average generally except at Ambala where it is slightly below it. Winds are north-easterly or east-north-easterly at Multan, Sirsa and Delhi and southerly at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Rain has fallen everywhere. Jhansi reports 1·28 inches, Agra 1·04 inches and Mainpuri 0·44 inch. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in the east, elsewhere it is above the average. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the maximum at Jhansi. Winds are north-easterly or east-north-easterly at Allahabad, Jhansi and Agra and east-south-easterly at Cawnpore and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—General rain has fallen in Rajputana, the chief amounts being Kotah 0·30 inch and Jaipur 0·16 inch. Cloud has increased in Sind and skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess of the normal in Rajputana while it is in defect in Upper Sind. Temperature has fallen in the area of rainfall and is during the day lower than usual. Winds are north-westerly in Sind and east-north-easterly to south-easterly in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—General rain has fallen, the chief amounts being Ahmedabad 2·09 inches, Neemuch 0·95 inch and Veraval 0·22 inch. Skies continue to remain heavily clouded. Humidity has increased and is generally in excess. Temperature is below normal in Kathiawar and in Gujarat during the day while at night it is normal. Winds are generallly south-westerly to westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been general, the chief amounts being Hoshangabad 1·39 inches, Amraoti, 1·53 idches, Nagpur 0·98 inch, Jubbulpore 0·45 inch, and Khandwa 0·85 inch. Skies continue heavily overcast. The moisture in the air has generally increased and is now equal to or above the average and temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly to Westerly.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·21 inch, Ratnagiri 0·61 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are generally westerly with the exception of Karwar whereas southerly wind is blowing.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad records 1·28 inches of rain and Sholapur 0·95 inch. Skies have cleared at Nizamabad, elsewhere they continue to be moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity shows a slight decrease but it is still generally normal. Winds are west-south-westerly to westerly.

General Remarks.—The area of relatively low pressure is shown over Gujarat and Kathiawar, but it is not so pronounced to-day owing to a general fall of pressure in the surrounding areas.

Rainfall has increased and been general in the Central Provinces and the adjacent areas, due to the advance of the depression from the Bay.

Nearly general rain is probable on the West Coast, the Central Provinces, West Central India, Gujarat and Kathiawar; local rain in Rajputana and the Deccan.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—Mail steamer "Caledonia" which left Aden on the 16th experienced from Longitude 51° to 56° E moderate and from 56° to 62° E strong or fresh, thence to arrival moderate monsoon; she had throughout the voyage cloudy or overcast skies, occasional light rain squalls and moderate or considerable south-west swell and sea.

ARRIVALS.

Per S.S. "Caledonia," August 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Caledonia," Commander C. H. S. Tocque, R. N. R. with the English mails of the 16th August, arrived in harbour yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Fox, Mr M
Fell, Mr R G M
Fowler, Mr E
Francis, Dr A E
Foeley, Mr J
Jessawalla, Mrs C J
Jessawalla, Messrs DC & JC
Wood, Rev F

FROM MARSEILLES.

Beadon, Mr R M
Bright, Mr G E
Brown, Mr A
Coke, Maj A H
Close, Capt A J
Darling, Mr M L
Ford, Mr E W
Goodman, Lt H R
Hately, Mr J L
Kent, Lt G M
Morton, Maj E R
Murrell, Mr H C
Radley, Mr D V
Rosenthal, Mr F
Sinclair, Lt J M
Savage, Lt Col W H
Turner, Mr A J
Vaughan, Capt W F
Walker, Mr G W

FOR RANGOON.

Rice, Mr W F

FROM BRINDISI.

Ache, Dr R
Davis, Lt-Col
Richard, Dr A E

FOR KARACHI.

Burton, Capt A R
Chubb, Miss M
Evans, Mr W
Molony, Mr O H

FOR ADEN.

D'Souza, Mr and Mrs J X
2 children and 1 Inft
Leicester, Lt R N H
Rosario, Alfonso
Stewart, Mr

DEPARTURES.

August 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Arcadia," Captain Valentine, will sail to-day for Aden with the English Mail of the 22nd August, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—

Arshah, Mrs
Amin, Mr M
Bayley, Mr G A
Bruce, Mr K H
Bullock, Mr
Burrows, Mr P W
Barker, Mr
Brooker, Mr and Mrs
Cowdrey, Mr A J
Chapman, Miss
Coeden, Ramsay, Mrs and child
Coeden, Ramsay, Mr
Gritcheley, Mr
De Lanlour, Mr
Ebramji, Mr J
Lucy, Mr and Mrs
Mollison, Mr N J
Mullengen, Dr
Mellingen, Mrs
Newman, Mr
Niobotte, Rev I
Nair, Mr Govardan V
Naidu, Mr C S B
Proctor, Mr
Rodrigues, Mrs M H
Rutherford, Mr
Shivastiva, Mr and Mrs J
Sheo Pershad, Mr
Shine, Col J M F
Somyah, Mrs
Tringham, Capt and Mrs
Wilkin, Mr E
Wardell, Mr
Yusuf, Mr S M

IN authorising the Accountant-General to admit a charge incurred by the Superintendent of Police, Bellary, in purchasing some Court-fee stamps required in connection with a criminal case under enquiry, the Government of Madras have empowered the Inspector-General of Police to sanction such charges in future without previous reference to Government.

AT a meeting of the members of the Chinese Grand Council on the 19th July, to consider the time for the granting of a Parliament to the Empire, Their Highnesses Princes Ching and Chun and the Grand Secretary Lu Ch'unsin suggested ten years as the limit, their Excellencies Yuan Shih-kai and Chang Chihtung five years, and Yung Ching stood out for twenty years.

AN interesting point about General Sir George Higginson, who, with Lady Higginson, recently received Golden Wedding congratulatians from the King and Queen, is that he was the original of the Mounted Officer in Lady Butler's painting "The Roll Call." He served with the Grenadier Guards through the whole of the Crimean War, and was able to give the painter valuable guidance in the details of the picture. "The Roll Call," which is renewing its popularity in the Franco-British Exhibition was painted when General Higginson was in his 48th year. Four years later Miss Thompson married General Sir William Butler, and this year they celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of their wedding.

ECZEMA COVERED FACE AND CHEST
Little Boy Suffered Very Badly—Under Medical Care for Weeks—Became Steadily Worse—Doctor Said It Would Last for Years—One Box of Cuticura Cured Him.

MOTHER RECOMMENDS CUTICURA TO FRIENDS

"Two years ago my little son was suffering very badly from eczema. I took him to a doctor who attended him some weeks and still he got worse. Sores completely covered his face and chest. Being dissatisfied with his treatment, I took him to another. I tried his remedies and still my boy grew worse. The doctor also told me that the eczema would not go away for years. One morning I saw an advertisement of Cuticura and made up my mind, then and there, to give it a trial. I purchased one box of Cuticura Ointment and one tablet of Cuticura Soap. After using them the first few days, one saw a great change. The eczema was completely gone in three weeks. We still have some of the Ointment left and continue to use Cuticura Soap. I have always done my best to advertise Cuticura to my friends, which I feel my duty. Mrs. Phyllis Duke, 36, London Road, Staines, Middlesex, July 3, '07."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

SANATIVE
Antiseptic Cleansing Is Best Accomplished by Cuticura.

Women, especially mothers, find Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills the purest, sweetest, and most effective remedies, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands, for the treatment of inflammatory and ulcerative conditions, as well as for restoring to health, strength, and beauty pale, weak, nervous, prematurely faded, run-down women.
Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. A Single Set often Cures. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.

You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.
Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.
"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat." The Motor
Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.
Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self-Starting Models, Made Five World's Records.
Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latent, Moto Capsule and Universal Batteries. Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitabilities and Motor Accessories.
JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW LONDON, SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA
D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

F. MURAGLIA & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED SINCE 1878.
Rough Marble Slabs, Blocks and Tiles—Furniture tiles of assorted ornamental designs, floor and wall tiles always in stock and supplied at lowest rates. Trial solicited. Contract works undertaken and executed under very experienced management.
Best English white glazed Tiles at specially low rates:

SUCCESS IN HOME-BAKING
is the sure reward of those who use
'Paisley Flour'
(TRADE MARK)
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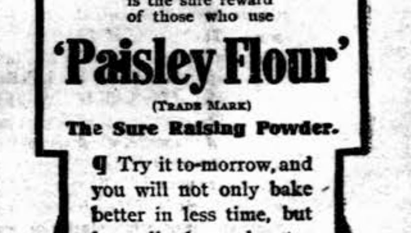

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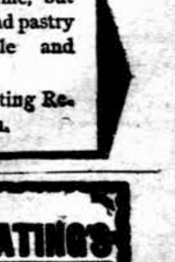

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THE INTERNATIONAL FREE TRADE CONGRESS.

Speech by Mr. Churchill.

This Congress opened at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Aug. 4. It is the first international congress that has been held in furtherance of the principles of free trade, and several hundred delegates are in attendance from all parts of the world. The Congress has been organised by the Cobden Club, Lord Welby presides over its deliberations; its treasurer is Mr. Russell Rea, M. P., and its secretary is Mr. Muray Macdonald, M, P., with Mr. Charles E. Hecht as assistant secretary. The British delegates include many Liberal and Labour members of Parliament, representatives of co-operative societies and trade unions, and manufactures from different parts of the country. Several Unionist free-traders also take part in the proceedings. The foreign delegations are varied and notable.

On August 3, a reception of the delegates was given at the Hotel Metropole by Mr. Russell Rea, M. P., and Mrs. Rea. It was a pleasant inauguration of the Congress, for most of the delegates were present and were introduced to each other.

Mr. Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, on Aug. 4, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Government, and proceeded to open a discussion on "Free Trade in its Bearings on International Relations." He cited the case of Great Britain as a substantial object lesson that it was possible for a nation to pursue a free-trade policy, and yet remain prosperous and powerful. Mr. Churchill proceeded—

We know how largely spread is the notion that there is in the world a definite, limited heap of trade in which all have to scramble, and which, when exhausted, leaves the unfortunate competitors absolutely starving. We know how the delusion that it is possible for a nation to raise its revenue at the expense of other peoples in other lands far beyond its territorial sovereignty and control is still widely and persistently shared. How evil is their nature, how injurious in their results are all these suspicions and superstitions! Do they not all march towards a common point of ill will, distrust, and discord between the nations of the world! We believe that all those misconceptions, which are so sedulously fostered, tend only to produce disunion between great people, we believe all of them tend only to delay the march of mankind towards a larger and more harmonious synthesis. (Cheers.) How absurd it is continuously to employ the language of war, and the metaphors of war, in relation to the peaceful transactions of mankind! Whereas in war both parties lose, whoever wins, in comemerce out of every peaceful transaction there is an advantage for both parties. The buyer gains that which he requires, the seller finds a market for the article he has made. Every transaction that takes place on an equitable basis render further transactions possible. Every exchange that takes place between nations renders another exchange possible inconsequence of it. Multiply exchanges and you multiply good will. Increase good will and you increase national security. (Cheers.) We are often invited to suppose that nations trade with one another as nations. This is a misconception. Individuals in different nations trade with one another as individuals; and the most severe compettiion which the manufacturer has to face is not the competition of the foreign importer, handicapped as he necessarily must be by the freight and the insurance of his goods and the difficulties of bringing them to the local market; it is the competition of his fellow countrymen within his own bounds and in his own frontiers. We also realises that the welfare of nations must be judged actually and not relatively. It does not matter very much to a man that he should be able to say, "I have had a much better dinner than you." What matters is that he should be able to say, "I have had enough." (Laughter.) And from all these points of view is there a single one, which upon the free trade side, does not lead to an increase of good will and trust and mutual confidence between different races and different peoples? Is there one of the counter-propositions of protection, which does not arrest and delay that great aud noble process? (Cheers.)

FREE TRADE v. INTERNATIONALISM.

I am prepared to admit, however, that there is a certain conflict between the international aud cosmopolitan conceptions of free trade and the highly nationalised, the crudely nationalised, and embattled ambitions which we see around us in the modern world. (Cheers.) There is a difference unquestionably; and it must be a part of the constant duty of the free-trader, of whatever country he may be a subject and a citizen to labour, to abate undue national rivalries and to dissipate all forms of national jealousies. And there is no form of international rivalry so destructive, so perilous, and so crushingly burdensome, as the international rivalry in respect of armaments, whether by land or by sea. (Loud cheers.) And no free-trader who comes forward to advocate the doctrines of free exchange can possibly have completed his work, his battle in life, unless he also inculcates the doctrines always associated with free exchange of good will and peace among nations, of retrenchment in public finances and reduction in the preparation for war. (Cheers.) And, after all, when we come to ask what is the bearing of free trade upon international relations, I say that question is very easily answered. It is answered in one word. The blessing of free trade on international relations is peace. (Cheers.) The fundamental idea of protection is exclusion and isolation. The fundamental idea of free trade is unity and interdependence. The arrangement of Europe or of the Great Powers of the world, which our protectionist friends appear to contemplate, is that there should be a number of very powerful self-contained States, producing within the circle of their frontiers everything that is necessary for peaceful industry or warlike preparation, independent of their neighbours, requiring from their neighbours no services, or scarcely any services, rendering them few in return, and able to break off all relations at any moment with the minimum of of inconvenience. The arrangement to which the free-trader looks forward is a co-operative commonwealth—(cheers)—a great banding together of all the peoples of Europe, of Christendom, and ultimately of the world, so that their affairs and interests may become inextricably interwoven, so that they cannot tear them apart, even if they would, so that they are every one of them dependent upon every other member of the vast confederation. (Cheers.) Which of these these two philosophies—if you can apply the world "philosophy" to that which has scarcely ever produced serious arguments in a scientific or literary form—which of these two doctrines or policies points the more certain path to the peace of great communities? Who can possibly suppose that that the free-trade policy is not the surest, perhaps in the end the only really sure road to international peace? My noble friend, Lord Welby, spoke of the free-trade prospects being overclouded. I never was more confident than I am now of the victory and triumph in this country and all over the world of the ideas which we exalt and respect in common. (Cheers,) Which of those two ideas is winning at the present time? Is it the isolation of nations, or is it their union and their intercourse? Why, with every year that passes over the globe, with every improvement in communication, with every decision of a Hague Tribunal, with every meeting of a peace conference, or an international congress of any sort or kind, the unity of the civilised world and the inter-relation and interdependence of all civilised modern communities is being steadily and irresistibly advanced. (Cheers) Yes, in spite of the folly of armaments and tariffs, in spite of the unwisdom of so many of our political and journalistic hotheads, the unity and solidarity of the civivilised world grows stronger from year to year, and almost from month to month. "All the men," as Diderot said, "in all the lands have become necessary to one another"; and this process of consolidation and amalgation, which is going irrresitibly forward, which is in the central current of the modern world, is taking place, let it be observed, without the slightest loss of national traditions, of love of national characteristics, of the culture and development of each community in itself and for itself. On the contrary, as mankind has become more united and more civilised, you have found that study of the past, that introspective examination by each race of its own history, of its own innate characteristics, which everywhere is producing a great and harmless growth of peaceful nationalism within the larger internationalism of the world. (Cheers.)

COMMERCE AND PEACE.

And what is it that preserves the peace of Europe at the present time? Ministers can do something. Kings and Presidents can do much. And we take every occasion to recognise the services which many of those, who occupy great thrones and situations of authority in the world, have rendered of late years to the cause of international peace. (Cheers). We shall ask our foreign friends who are gathered here to-day, to pardon us if with insular pride, we place as the leading spirit among Sovereigns in the movement for peace, his Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. (Loud cheers.) But, in spite of all the efforts which are being made, and which are growing from year to year, of individuals and of sections of society in this country and in that, I should not feel the assurance which I do of the peaceful development of European politics in the next twenty years were it not that the blessed intercourse of trade and commerce is binding the nations together, against their wills, in spite of their wills, unconsciously, irresistibly, and unceasingly weaving them together into one solid interdependent mass. During nearly forty years no two great highly-organised commercial Powers have drawn the sword upon one another. Crises there have been, and quarrels and disputes of all sorts and kinds, grave headlines in the newspapers, long faces pulled by wiseacres, gnashing of teeth by fierce military and journalistic persons; but something always happens at the critical moment to smooth away the difficulty before it breaks into actual rupture. And what is that something? It is the prosaic bonds of commerce, in which all civilised and commercial States are becoming involved. And sure I am of this, that the certain impoverishment of every one, the crash of exchanges all over the world, the widespread ruin which would go through neutral lands, the arrest of industry and trade, the collapse of credit upon which modern communities depend—all these tremendous facts, placed as they are before the eyes of every one for his own daily experience, do impose an effective caution and restraint even upon the most reckless and the most intemperate of statesmen. And we find that the great force of capital, the subtle, omnipresent influence of capital, is engaged and interested through every channel during every crisis in averting the outbreak of hostilities. Well, if capital is enlisted on the side of internationalism, what of labour? Is there not a similar movement towards unity on the part of the workers all over the world? Is there not a great assertion on their part that the toilers of the world are all members of one great family, are all the bearers of one heavy burden, and that they will not allow the sensational combinations of individuals interested in projects of government and diplomacy to precipitate great masses of human beings at each other's throats in fratricidal strife? (Cheers.) No, I do not think we need be afraid of the clouds which perhaps are gathering. They have gathered before. They have been dispersed before, and free-trade in this country has always emerged the stronger from every attack that has been made upon it. We may look forward with confidence, I think, to the days when the rivalries of nations will be limited to attaining that just pre-eminence in the arts and sciences and in learning, and in peaceful industry, when their pride will be to boast the highest development and the widest extension of culture and comfort among the masses of the people, and when Custom House officers, and those who are engaged in the purposes of warlike preparation, will alike have followed the mammoth into a deserved extinction. And when that period arrives it will be our pride, who are here gathered together to-day, to have taken a part in the advancement of such happy and glorious conclusion; and it will be our part in this small island, I trust, to have kept the lamp of economic truth burning brightly and steadily during years of doubt and disputation during years of darkness and delay, feeling confident that under the mild calm rays of that lamp a time will come when all the nations of the earth will dwell together in justice and in peace, (Loud cheers.)

The discussion of the subject was continued by Dr. Harth (Germany), Mr. H. N. Shepherd (United States), Prince Cassano (Italy), and many other speakers, including representatives of Holland, India, Belgium, and France.

THE PRIME MINISTER ON FREE TRADE.

In the evening a dinner in connection with the Congress was held at the Hotel Cecil. The Prime Minister was one of the speakers and in the course of his address said:—

How is it and why is it that in this United Kingdom of ours our people have become, and whatever may happen elsewhere, intend to remain a free-trade people? Here again it seems to me that our protectionist critics leave and move in a fog of illusion. One of their favourite superstitions—one of the most fanciful of them—is that we became, and that we have continued to be, free-traders out of deference while he was alive to the arguments, and since he was dead, to the authority, of Mr. Cobden. Another and equally fanciful notion is that we,' the most practical nation I suppose upon the whole face of the globe, are in this matter, which most closely touches our material interests, the blind slaves of an abstract economic formula. These are both pure imaginations. (Cheers.) It is perfectly true that the cause of free trade owed an immense debt to the lucid and convincing arguments of Cobden. It is perfectly true, as every one here knows, that the principle of free trade is but a particular application of the economic doctrine of the division and the specialisation of labour (hear, hear); but the conversion and the adhesion of great Britain to free trade was due not to theories, and not to personal influences, but it was due to the teaching of actual experience. Free trade was, is, and will continue to be to us what in a growing degree I am satisfied myself it will be found to be to many other countries—an economic necessity. What is that necessity? It arises out of a very simple fact out of our inability to produce here at home, even under the shelter of the highest and the most insuperable tariff that protectionist architecture could design the requisite food for our people and the indispensable material for our industries. (Hear, hear.) It arises out of the further and closely related fact that we can only maintain our industries and find employment for our people by receiving the goods which foreign nations are willing to send us in exchange for our own. It was under the stress of that necessity that the old tariffs broke down in the year between 1840 and 1846, and as time has gone on that necessity coerces us with an ever-increasing stringency to follow along the same path.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

I will not dwell on our enormously growing dependence on foreign sources for our food supply, but it may be interesting to state—I got the figures only to-day from the Board of Trade—that our net imports of raw wool, which fifty years ago were about 90,000,000 pounds avoirdupois, have now risen to an average of over 350,000,000 pounds, and that in regard to raw cotton in the same period—a period of fifty years—our net importants have risen from 8,000,000 cwts. to 16,000,000 cwts., or exactly double. (Cheers.) I need hardly point out to instructed economists like those who are here to-night that the proportion of our imports which consists of finished manufactured good is relatively small, but to a substantial extent they are goods which we cannot under any circumstances produce ourselves, and that to a still larger entent that accounts for almost the whole of the surplus. They are goods for which other countries enjoy enormous preponderating natural advantages. The truth is that the protectionist disputants in this country can only keep themselves controversially alive by imputing to free-traders positions which are no answer to the free-trade case, and which no national free-trader has ever attempted to maintain. Let me give you two illustrations. No one, no sane free-trader that I have ever come across, has ever contended that we are or that by any possibility we could be as far ahead of our great industrial rivals now as we were fifty or even twenty years ago. We had the start in the race; and when you think of the then enormous unexploited and undeveloped resources, both material, mental, and moral, of countries like Germany and the United States, I believe it would be the highest tribute you could pay to the free-trade system that we have kept ourselves as far ahead as we have at the present moment. Nor, again, does any free-trader that I have ever come across contend that the tariffs of protectionist countries do not de our trade a substantial injury. They do; but the more our experience widens and expands, the more do we realise the wisdom and the advice given sixty years ago by Sir Robert Peel that the best weapon with which to fight protectionist tariffs is free imports It sounds a paradox, but the reason is not far to seek. Free imports secure for us and for every free trade country; a supply of untaxed raw or half-finished material, and, if need e, of machinery at those stages of the processes of production. The result is that, as experience shows—this is not a matter of abstract dogma, but of every day experience—our finished goods, against which the protectionist tariffs of other countries are mainly directed, can not only compete at an advantage in neutral markets, but are able to overleap the tariff walls themselves (hear, hear), and very often to undersell the protected manufactures in the domestic markets of these countries. (Cheers.)

FREE TRADE AND SOCIAL REFORM.

I turn lastly to another aspect of the matter, which, both from the economic and from the political point of view, is of the highest importance. I mean the capacity of a free-trade fiscal system to provide the growing revenue which every civilised country now stands in need of for the purpose of social reform. (Cheers.) There are many people, and among them I am sorry to say in these days some faint-hearted free-traders—my poor woebegone friend the editor of the "Spectator," is one of them (laughter)—there are some people who point to what they conceive to be the impending bankruptcy of free-trade finance, and declare that the choice between us in the immediate future will lie between the abandonment of social reform and the adoption, in some form or other, of protective duties. In regard to that, what I have to say is this—that in my view there is nothing in our recent experience which lends any countenance or colour to these counsels of despair. (Cheers.) Let us just look for a moment at what has been happening during the last three years. All the world, free-trade and protectionist countries alike, have had the opportunity of benefiting by a short but remarkable cycle of exceptional prosperity. Now, from the financial point of view, how have we in this free-trade country made use of these abnormally favourable conditions? I can speak with some confidence on the matter because for some three years past—I have given up the task now—I was mainly responsible for the financial policy of this country. What have been the features of that policy during those three years? First of all, we abandoned, and I think you will all agree we rightly abandoned, the practice of borrowing money for expenditure which ought to be met, not out of capital, but out of annual revenue. (Cheers.) We have remitted during those three years many millions of annual taxation which fell in varying degrees of severity upon a number of different classes of the community. (Hear, hear.) We have in the same time provided for an absolutely unexampled reduction in the principal, and therefore in the annual charge by way of interest on our National Debt, (Cheers.) I rehearse these facts, not in any spirit of boastfulness—that was the policy which it was the plain duty of any free-trade Minister of Finance to pursue. But I am not aware, and I shall be very much obliged if some of our guests to-night will correct me on the point—I am not aware of any protectionist country in Europe or elsewhere which during those same three years of abounding and world-wide prosperity has been able to offer any equivalent or similar boon to its taxpayers present or prospective. (Cheers.) We have now entered, it would seem, upon an era of comparative depression. I am not going to be foolish enough to attempt a prediction as to whether that era is likely to be long or short. The collapse last autumn of the whole fabric of credit and, as a consequence, to a large degree of the whole mechanism of production in the United States of America was certain to produce serious and deep-seated consequences. Free-trade countries no more than protectionist countries can escape from these periodical slackenings in the wealth-making power of the world. (Hear, hear.) We may have here in England to relax the rate at which we have been reducing our Debt. We may have, instead of remitting, to impose taxation. But I see nothing—and I say it deliberately and after a very careful survey of the whole field—I see nothing which leads me for one moment to doubt that our free-trade finance is capable of bearing the strain of any reasonable programme of social reform. (Cheers.)

The Congress was continued on Aug. 5. The subject of the day's discussion was "The Effect on Industrial and Agricultural Development of the Commercial Policy of the State in respect of Tariffs." Papers were read on protection in Italy, the situation and prospects of the free-trade movement in Germany, Danish agriculture and free trade, the protectianist movement in Great Britain, the position in Belgium, the situation in France, and the effect of tariff policy on agriculture and commerce in the United States. The reading of the papers was followed by a discussion on the questions raised in them.

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

ASIATIC IMNIGRATION IN THE EMPIRE

In the House of Commons on Friday, July 31.—On the motion for the adjournment Mr. A. E. W. Mason raised the question of Asiatic immigration within the empire, which he regarded as of urgent importance, and advocated closer co-operation between the home Government, the Colonies, and the Indian Government through the agency of the, new Colonial Office Secretariat, with the object among other things, of regulating the flow of immigration to suitable areas.

Mr. Seely acknowledged the overwhelming importance of the subject, and warmly appreciated the manner in which the Candian Government had met us in this matter. The Japanese Government, also, he said, had shown every disposition to adopt a friendly attitude and restrict emigration within the narrowest limits and to co-operate with the Canadian Government and ourselves. It was impossible for us to adopt a superior attitude in this matter, because there had been expressions of dissatisfaction in this country whenever there had been any symptoms of Asiatic immigration in our direction. As to the general question, he admitted its increasing urgency. Indian immigration into Canada had been a failure from the point of view of the Indians themselves. They could not expect men of great white communities to allow their economic standard to be lowered by a vast immigration of those who could live on next to nothing and work longer hours, and there was racial antipathy, of which he would say that it was the duty of clerics, philosophers, and Christians to remove it before statesmen and politicians introduced the alien element. What was the policy which, speaking on behalf of the Government, he thought they ought to pursue? While we trusted that the self-governing colonies would realise the immense difficulties which must flow to the Empire from a policy of cruel exclusion against the 300 millions of Asiatics who formed an integral part of the Empire, we must agree that these colonies might exclude whom they would, and if they decided that they must exclude certain classes of persons we would not interfere. Secondly "free or not at all" seemed a sound painciple for the British Empire; if anyone was admitted under the Baitish flag he must be a potential citizen, and sooner or later be given equal rights with other men. Lastly, we must say to the self-governing Colonies:—"Those you have with you now you must treat generously and fairly." With regard to the treatment of Indians in South Africa, negotiations were at this moment proceeding.

THE JASDAN SUCCESSION.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the decision of the Government in the case of the Jasdan succession was arrived at prior to, or after, presentation of a memorial against change of the immemorial custom of succession by the sons and grandchildren of the late Chief of Jasdan: whether any memorial has been presented by the Kathi community generally praying the Government not to interfere with the immemorial customs of the tribe by enforcing the rule of primogeniture; and what reasons, if any, were given in the Government's reply to such memorial for the introduction of primogeniture.

Mr. Buchanan.—The memorial to the Secretary of State in Council of the sons and grandsons of the late Chief of Jasdan, was not submitted till after the installation of the present Chief. A number of memorials from Kathi chiefs and others against enforcement of the rule of primogeniture, are now under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

On Saturday, August 1.—Sir Henery Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to a case decided by the police magistrate of Bombay in which several persons have been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for throwing stones during the recent Bombay riots; and whether any special reason exists, such as previous convictions or the like, which would appear to justify such severe sentences.

Mr. Buchanan.—I have seen a statement to the effect mentioned in the question in a telegram published in the newspapers of July 30. It is open to the persons convicted to appeal to the High Court.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state what was the cause of the recent rioting in Bombay, on how many days the police and military fired on the mob and how many persens were killed and how many wounded during the rioting.

Mr. Buchanan.—As regards the first part of the question. I would refer the hon. member to the answer I gave to the hon. member for Bolton on July 28. According to the latest information received by the Secretary of State, the police and military were compelled to fire on six days; among the rioters, fourteen persons were killed and thirty have been reported as wounded. Several police officers have also been wounded.

SENTENCES FOR SEDITION.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to a case decided by the sessions judge of Allygurh in which a person was sentenced to seven year's transportation for sending a telegram of a seditious nature; and whether any special reason exists, such as warning neglected or previous conviction, which would appear to justify such a severe sentence.

Mr. Buchanan.—I have no special information as to the circumstances of the case beyond what appeared in a telegram in the newspapers of July 30. It is open to the accused to appeal to the High Court against the sentence passed by the sessions judge.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—AUGUST 7.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major D Herbert, B
Major A Ralph, B
Mr J Fairley, B
Mr R A Cockram, B
Mr H J Inman, B
Mr A R Edwards, B
Mr N Bonham-Carter, B
Mr A C DeRenzi, B
Hon. E H S Napier, B
Mr P J Porter, B
Capt H J K Wallis, Bo
Major Gen H B B Watkis
Lieut-Col W E A Blakeny, 3 Skinner's H
Major C R Pearce, I M S
Major F N Burton, 87 Punj
Capt W L S Meiklejohn, 106 H Prs
Capt R A Steel, 17 Cav
Capt O D Heathcote, I O D
Lieut K Barge, 17 Cav

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major J Jackson, I M S. B study leave from 15-4-08 to 19-6 08
Major P T A Spence, I A B 7 days' furl
Capt G H Newcombe, I A, B 4 mo M C
Capt W Lethbridge, I M S B 2 mo M C
Mr R A Cockram, B, 3 mo M C in continuation of privilege leave
Mr I H W Dalrymple-Clark B 5 mo extraordinary leave without pay
Mr J Gainsford, B, 3 mo M C
Mr F H Burton, B, 3 mo furl
Mr W H C Minns, B 6 mo M C
Mr C D D Wilson, M 12 days' furl.
Major C T Swan, 64 Prs 14 days
Major C H Alexander, 36 Cav 1 mo M C
Commander, N F Wilson R I M, 1 day

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt W Lethbridge, I M S B
Capt A B Roberts, I A B
Mr C G Findlay, B
Mr H G Tomkins, B
Mr A E Mathias, B
Capt W H Twiss, Devon Regt attached S ond T Corps

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc. sell it.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW USES FOR LAVENDER.

Hither, ye belles, from dingle-dells
Where the silver firefly dozes—
Come gather a spray ere summer's away
And make me lavender posies.

And pray, fair boy and hobbledehoy,
Forsooth, who dare to ask it:
What want you so with flowers that blow
For only our lady's basket?

In truth, to dight all linen white,
To weave in purple masses:
To scatter the scent where love is spent,
And grace the London lasses.

Anon.

Lavender and rosemary, thyme and sweet-smelling myrtle, are out of place in any modern garden, and a setting of flagged paths and quaint sundials, sentinelled by the lichen-grown walls over which giant sunflowers rear their heads, seem more in keeping with the old-world plants than gravelled walks and a riotous tangle of flowers. If lavender, however, calls for a romantic mise en scene, it is not to be ignored, even in the suburban garden, the sweet-smelling flowers, denuded of their stalks, being too useful to warrant their exclusion from any sentimental reasons. Later on, when the bazaar season puts ingenuity and energies to a severe test, an excellent idea is to provide the furnishings for a "lavender stall" in advance, extorting the toll at this time when the flowers are at their best of a couple of articles from friends and acquaintances. Long "bolsters" of muslin, filled with the dried heads, represent capital selling stock, most purchasers—even at a charity sale—preferring more or less of a novelty to the stereotyped square sachet, which they can, after all, make for themselves. These are intended to sandwich between sheets and table cloths in the linen cupboard, and are shaped like a long rolling pin, tied at either end with a band of broad satin ribbon and bow, while a frill of muslin, edged with Valenciennes lace, in addition, ornaments each end. For the filling, the small flowers, rubbed when dry from their stalks, should be used, a few of the leaves, likewise dried in the hot sun, being sifted with them if economy is necessary, a fair-sized bolster requiring a large amount of stuffing. Very narrow sachets, the breadth of a sideboard or pantry drawer, are, besides, always useful; whilst another bazaar item which can be prepared in advance is the cone—double or single—composed of the flowers and their stalks, the latter being doubled back over the heads and threaded with a lattice-work of bebe ribbon. A quaint idea is, moreover, the "lavender book." This consists of nothing more than the "shell" of a volume made of a flat jeweller's cardboard box, perforated with holes made with a stiletto, and filled with lavender heads. This is covered on the open side with a postcard or the flat part of the lid, while the whole is encased in china silk, and supplemented with parchment paper or even with a suede leather back, on which some fictitious name—appropriate to the contents—is painted in white or gold lettering. A band of silk ribbon to tie round the centre gives it the appearance of a dainty bibelot of verse, or it may be left unadorned, so that it may be slipped into a shelf full of books, and impart its scent to the other volumes. Flat baskets packed tightly with bunches of lavender are taking the place of pot pourri this year, and are used to scent a room. The basket work is either threaded with bands of pale mauve or silver ribbon, or the lid is tied with a bow of the same, the lid being kept wide open during day time, so as to let as much fragrance escape as possible. At night the lid is closed down to preserve the scent, a lining of silver paper likewise preventing the scent from becoming exhausted before the summer is over.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY GROUNDNUTS.

Preliminary Memorandum on the groundnut crop for the season of 1908-09. Note,—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07 the area under groundnut in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 18 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India. (Estimates up to 5th August.)—The total reported are under grouednut 64,000 acres; 52,000 acres in British Territory and 12,000 acres in Native States—48 per cent. over quinquennial average of corresponding forecasts and 30 per cent. over last year's area. Information incomplete. Increase general in British Districts except in Ahmednagar. Sowings generally late by a fortnight for want of rain. In Khandesh and Satara rain timely and sowing completed in second week of June. Crop fairly good.

BOMBAY SESAMUM.

Preliminary Memorandum on the sesamum crop for the season 1908-09. note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906 07 the area under Seasamum in the British Territory of the Presidency included in this forecast has represented some 10·3 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India. (Estimates up to 5th August.) Information incomplete; sowings in progress. Reported area for British Districts in the Presidency including Sind 286,000 acres and for Natives States 161,000 acres—total 447,000 acres; 24 per cent. over last year's area and 35 per cent. over decennial average. Rain reasonable and sowing normal in the second half of June generally except in the Karnatak and parts of Deccan where it was retarded for a month for want of rain and in South Gujarat through excessive rain. Increased area and good crop in general but the Karnatak and parts of Deccan report a decrease in area and poor crop.

BOMBAY SUGARCANE.

Preliminary Memorandum on the sugarcane crop for the season of 1908-09, Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07 the area under sugarcane in the British Territory of the Presidency included in this forecast has represented some 2·3 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India. (Eastimates up to 5th August.) Information incomplete. Total area reported 62, 400 acres; 40200 in British Districts and 22,200 in Native States—6·2 per cent, below last year's area. Crop good everywhere except in Sholapur and Ahmednagar where it is poor owing to insufficient water-supply in wells.

CAN THIS BE TRUE?

Our citizens may dispute facts, but they cannot disprove them. To add anything by way of an introduction to the opinion given below might detract from its value or lessen its weight. Bombay citizens can safely be left to draw their own conclusions based upon such convincing proofs. It means that it is just as it is represented to be.

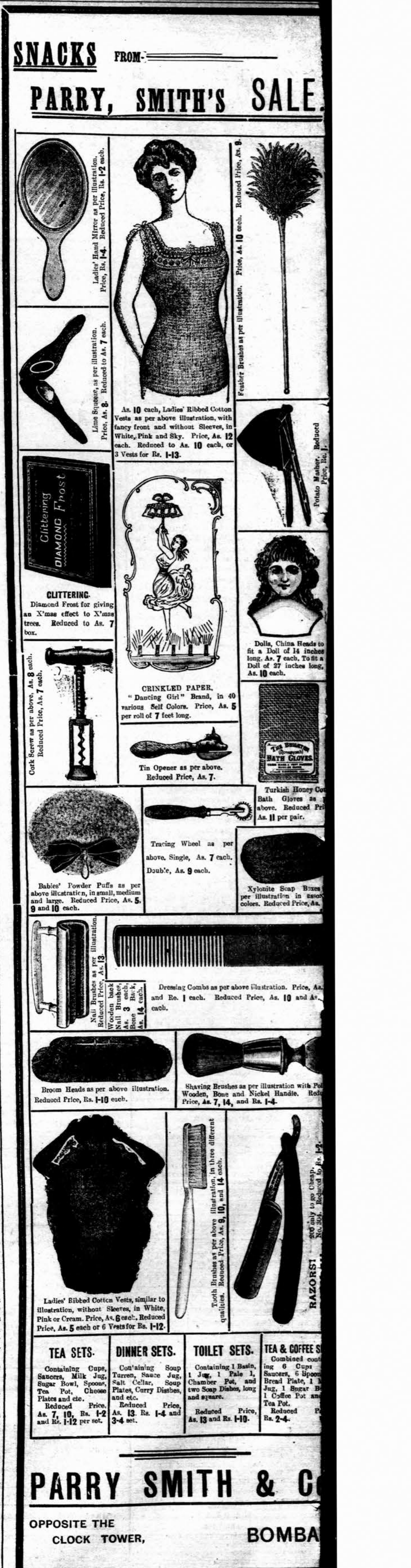
Read the statement made by Dr. S. Goolamhusein, L.M. & S., Dispensary, 240 Musjid Bunder Road:—

I am convinced from practical experience that Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are reliable for the cure of diseases of the Kidneys, and may be taken by the most delicate person without causing bad after-effects.

They should be taken at the first indication of kidney or urinary trouble as they are dangerous if neglected. They tone up and strenghen the kidneys, helping them in filtering poisonous waste from the blood, which cause backache, rheumatism, dropsy, urinary trouble and such other ailment that are due to weak or affected kidneys.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.



SNACKS FROM—

PARRY, SMITH'S SALE.

Ladies' Hand Mirror as per illustration. Price, Rs. 1-4. Reduced Price, Rs. 1-2 each.

As. 10 each, Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Vests as per above illustration, with fancy front and without Sleeves, in White, Pink and Sky. Price, As. 12 each. Reduced to As. 10 each, or 3 Vests for Rs. 1-13.

Feather Brushes as per illustration. Price, As. 10 each. Reduced Price, As. 9.

Lime Squeeze, as per illustration. Price, As. 8. Reduced to As. 7 each.

Potato Masher. Reduced Price, Re. 1.

GLITTERING. Diamond Frost for giving an X'mas effect to X'mas trees. Reduced to As. 7 box.

CRINKLED PAPER. "Dancing Girl" Brand, in 40 various Self Colors. Price, As. 5 per roll of 7 feet long.

Dolls, China Heads to fit a Doll of 14 inches long, As. 7 each. To fit a Doll of 27 inches long, As. 10 each.

Cork Screw as per above, As. 8 each. Reduced Price, As. 7 each.

Tin Opener as per above. Reduced Price, As. 7.

Turkish Honey Co[mb] Bath Gloves as [per] above. Reduced Pri[ce] As. 11 per pair.

Babies' Powder Puffs as per above illustration, in small, medium and large. Reduced Price, As. 5, 9 and 10 each.

Tracing Wheel as per above. Single, As. 7 each. Double, As. 9 each.

Xylonite Soap Boxes per illustration in asso[rted] colors. Reduced Price, As.

Nail Brushes as per illustration. Reduced Price, As. 13.

Wooden back Nail Brushes, As. 3 each, Bone Back, As. 14 each.

Dressing Combs as per above illustration. Price, As. and Re. 1 each. Reduced Price, As. 10 and As. each.

Broom Heads as per above illustration. Reduced Price, Rs. 1-10 each.

Shaving Brushes as per illustration with Po[lished] Wooden, Bone and Nickel Handle. Redu[ced] Price, As. 7, 14, and Rs. 1-4.

Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Vests, similar to illustration, without Sleeves, in White, Pink or Cream. Price, As. 6 each. Reduced Price, As. 5 each or 6 Vests for Rs. 1-12.

Tooth Brushes as per above illustration, in three different qualities. Reduced Price, As. 9, 10, and 14 each.

RAZORS! 200 only to go Cheap. No. 304. Reduced to Rs. 1-2.

TEA SETS. Containing Cups, Saucers, Milk Jug, Sugar Bowl, Spoons, Tea Pot, Cheese Plates and etc. Reduced Price, As. 7, 10, Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 1-12 per set.

DINNER SETS. Containing Soup Turren, Sauce Jug, Salt Cellar, Soup Plates, Curry Disshes, and etc. Reduced Price, As. 13, Rs. 1-4 and 3-4 set.

TOILET SETS. Containing 1 Basin, 1 Jug, 1 Pale 1, Chamber Pot, and two Soap Dishes, long and square. Reduced Price, As. 13 and Rs. 1-10.

TEA & COFFEE SE[TS]. Combined cont[ain]ing 6 Cups, Saucers, 6 Spoons, Bread Plate, 1 Jug, 1 Sugar B[owl], 1 Coffee Pot and Tea Pot. Reduced P[rice], Rs. 2-4.

PARRY SMITH & C[O]

OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBA[Y]

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT

CLAIM ON RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

Important to Cotton Merchants.

In the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight delivered Judgment in a suit, brought by the firm of Lallubhai Govindji, to recover possession, from the Official Assignee and the G. I. P. Railway Company, of 97 bales of cotton, or their value, consigned to plaintiffs in April 1907 by the firm of Thakersey Dhunji, now insolvent. The third and fourth defendants were the owners of the insolvent firm. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaiydia, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Kirkpatrick and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the first defendant, Mr. R. D. Setna, Official Assignee. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the G. I. P. Railway Company. The third and fourth defendants were represented by the first defendant.

Mr. Justice Knight, in delivering his Judgment, said, the facts, though complicated with a mass of detail, were very simple. Thackersey Dhunji were trading at Raver in the Khandesh District, and plaintiffs were their commission agents in Bombay. It was their practice to forward consignments of cotton from Raver to the plaintiffs, who took delivery in Bombay and sold the goods on their behalf. Simultaneously with the despatch of the goods, they would draw upon the plaintiffs, generally by means of hundis in Raver, sometimes by direct cash drafts in Bombay; and the plaintiffs kept a general account, wherein they credited their correspondents with the sale proceeds of the cotton, and debited them with the hundis or drafts, the cost of freight and insurance, and other similar charges. Now, on Sunday, 21st April 1907, Dhuuji, the fourth defendant, the chief, if not the sole active member of the insolvent firm, was in Bombay, and he visited plaintiffs' office and obtained from them an advance of either Rs. 5,700 or Rs. 5,200 in cash, giving them at the same time a railway receipt for 88 bales, which his Munim, Shiwaji, had brought from Raver that very day. These broad facts were admitted, but there was a contest concerning the amount of the advance, and the hour and other details of the interview. The 88 bales arrived on the 25th, and the plantiffs obtained delivery and disposed of them. On Monday, the 22nd, Shiwaji made a further consignment of 82 bales from Raver, simultaneously drawing hundis on the plaintiffs. The railway receipt reached plaintiffs on the 23rd, either by post, direct or through the hands of Dhunji, and on that date Dhunji acknowledged in plaintiff's signature book the receipt of Rs. 5,000 in cash. On Tuesday, the 23rd, Shiwaji wrote to plaintiffs, advising them that he had despatched another 17 bales to their address, and had drawn further hundis, and promising to send the railway receipts next day. This letter reached them on the 24th, on which day Dhunji acknowledged in their books the receipt of Rs. 4,000 in cash. Soon, however, the hundis drawn by Shiwaji on the 22nd were presented to plaintiffs in Bombay and were not accepted, the drawers not having a sufficient balance at their credit to enable the plaintiffs to meet the drafts. News of this was telegraphed to Raver, and Shiwaji had to face a number of angry creditors. He knew nothing of the advances, real or pretended, of which his principal Dhunji had acknowledged the receipt in Bombay, and telegraphed to the plaintiffs for an explanation. Receiving no reply, he put himself into communication with the railway authorities, and warned them not to deliver to plaintiffs either the 82 or the 17 bales that were then in transit, and he also withheld the railway receipts for the latter consignment. The 82 bales reached Bombay on the 26th, and the 17 on the 29th. Plaintiffs sought to obtain delivery of them, but the railway authorities refused it. They succeeded in obtaining two bales of the second consignment, which, it appeared were covered by a separate railway receipt, and to which Shiwaji's prohibitory telegram did not extend, but the other 97 were all withheld; and they formed the subject of the present suit. The 28th of April was a Sunday. On the following Tuesday, the Railway Company received an order from the Small Causes Court, attaching the 97 bales issued at the instance of creditors of the firm of Thackersey Dhunji; and on the next day the firm was declared insolvent, and the Official Assignee claimed the goods, which were delivered to him a fortnight later, and were subsequently sold by consent. The questions of fact that now awaited determination were the following:—1. Did the plaintiff-firm advance the monies to Dhunji, for which they held his acknowledgments? 2. If so, were those advances made on the specific security of the goods in suit? Firstly, as to the fact of the advances, his Lordship was driven to accept plaintiffs' story, not so much from any profound conviction of the veracity of their chief witness Nemchand, as from the impossibility of devising any other theory that would accord with the incontrovertible portions of the evidence. His Lordship reviewed the salient points in the case. Declaring his findings on the issues of facts only, as distinguished from those of custom, he held that two sums of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 4,000 had been advanced by the plaintiffs to the firm of Thakarsey Dhunji: but these were not advanced on the security of the 97 bales. There were other goods consigned before this to cover the advances. No fraud was proved against the plaintiffs; the plaintiffs were not liable to account for two bales they had taken, under a bond of indemnity, from the Railway Company. Besides these issues of facts, the plaintiffs had asserted that by local custom, railway receipts possessed the character of document of title. Evidence on this contentious point had been postponed at the direction of the Court, until it should have dealt with the questions of fact involved in the suit, and his Lordships reserved his findings on the remaining issues until this question was tried.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED SEDITION.

Case against "Hind Swarajya"

Yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Lang, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chhaganlal Lalubhai Thanawalla, editor of the "Hind Swarajya," a Gujerati weekly newspaper, published in Bombay, was charged, under Section 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code, with publishing an article headed "Britannia, what is this?" in the issue of the paper of the 30th May last and thereby bringing or attempting to bring into hatred or contempt, or exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection, disloyalty and enmity towards the Government established by law in British India and premoting feelings of enmity between different classes of His Majesty's subjects.

A warrant was issued against the accused by Mr. A. H. S. Aston in June last on an information filed by Superintendent Sloane of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, and the accused was arrested on the 20th idem at Morvi in Kathiawar. A prima facie case having been made out against the accused in the Court at Morvi, he was brought down to Bombay yesterday for trial. The information was read out to the accused, who asked for a copy of the same and a copy of the "Hind Swarajya" of the 30th May containing the articles complained of. The application was granted. The accused stated that he did not intend to engage a pleader or counsel, but that he would conduct his case himself.

The hearing of the case was adjourned till Tuesday.

SUING HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Lang Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the case in which one Doolah Jogi charged his father-in-law Gopal Jeevan, with criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments. The complainant stated that he had given the ornaments to his wife, Manchi, at the time of marriage. The girl was at that time a minor and lived with her father. The ornaments were given for use only. The girl never went to live with him, who lost sight of her and his father-in-law. The marriage took place about nine years ago. When he asked for the ornaments a short time ago, the accused said he had sold them and appropriated the money. The accused said he did not know what had become of the ornaments. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs 150, or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment. Rs. 100 of the fine if recovered was ordered to be given to the complainant as compensation.

THE PILGRIMS IN BOMBAY.

Appointment of a Committee.

A meeting of the Mahomedan gentlemen invited by the Government to assist in the formation of a Committee to look after the welfare of the Hajis in Bombay was held at the Head Police Office, Bombay, yesterday afternoon, Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, presiding. Out of the twenty-four gentlemen invited fifteen attended. After some discussion the following resolutions were passed: (1) That this meeting expresses its thankfulness to the Government of Bombay for their recent resolution showing solicitude for and expressing the desire to establish a Committee of representative Mahomedans to guard the interests and look after the welfare of the Hajis in Bombay. (2) That in the opinion of this meeting the Committee should compose of a chairman, a vice-chairman, and of members not less than 12 and not more than 15, six members to form a quorum at a regular meeting and four at an adjourned meeting. That the discussion should be carried on in English as well as in Urdu, that the deliberations should be public, that the resolutions should be communicated to the press, unless in any particular or special instance the Committee otherwise directs, and that usual rules of procedure at meetings should be followed. 3. That in the opinion of this meeting an official chairman is necessary for the present to guide the deliberations and the work of the Committee and it further thinks that the vice-chairman should be a non-official Mahomedan member of the Committee. 4. Before mentioning the name of any particular office the incumbent of which is to be selected as chairman this meeting would like to know if the chairman must always belong to that office or whether the option should remain with the Committee to change him, and if so at what periods. 5. That in the opinion of this meeting some official Europeans should be ex-officio members of the Committee proposed to be formed, and that their selection should be left to that Committeee. 6. That in the opinion of this meeting the direction in which Government aid should be asked for be left over for the subsequent deliberation of the Committee. 7. That in the opinion of this meeting as the pilgrim season is approaching it is desirable that Mr. Gell be selected as temporary chairman of the Committee to be formed.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

MAHA-RAVAL OF JESELMERE.

The young Maha-Raval of Jeselmere, who is now in Bombay, has been finishing his education in the art of conducting Government, prior to his installation on the "Gadi" of Jeselmere by visiting the various judicial and administrative institutions in British India, and studying the methods by which they are regulated. Yesterday afternoon he visited the Bombay High Court, where he was received by Mr. P. E. Percival, the Registrar on the Appellate Side, and Mr. G. R. Havaldar, the Nazir. For about half an hour he sat in the Second Division Court, which was presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor. He was accommodated with a seat on the Bench. Then he visited the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar's Court, on the Original Side, where he sat for half-an-hour, listening to the address of Mr. P. J. Paddhah, counsel for the plaintiffs, in a suit for damages, in which a Parsi barrister and his daughter, sue the G. I. P. Railway for the death of the barrister's wife, alleged to have been caused by gas-poisoning in a second class compartment of the railway, while travelling from Muzafferpore to Bombay. At about 4 30, he left the High Court. The Maha-Raval has left the Mayo College recently and is travelling over the principal places in India on the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor-General.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th August on 138·50 Milesopen.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	2,600	1,000	30	3,630
Or per mile of Railway	19	7	...	26
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	12,400	6,000	200	18,600
Total for 6 weeks	15,000	7,000	230	22,230
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,840	539	28	2,407
Per mile of Ry. do.	18	6	..	24
Total to corrpg date do.	6,342	3,737	120	10,199

Increase for the week..........Rs. 1,223

Do to date.......... " 12,031

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

Thursday's postponed game was played last evening on the Cooperage, and the result proved quite the opposite of the friendly on the Oval, and expecting some such issue, the paying spectators were limited in number yesterday. The weather turned out fine and the ground also was not so heavy as the recent soakings could have made it.

If the Signallers carried the day by 3 to 1, it was not, however, a one-sided game, but on the part of the losers, it was certainly the poorest exhibition ever put in. What a change have twenty-hour hours wrought with the Bombay Gymkhana! No doubt, Reverend Burnett was an absentee and Kingston made a poor substitute, yet all the others were there. Their forwards could not combine and were seen all over the place and it was exasperating to see the number of chances thrown away by them which could be counted by dozens. Further, besides being slow in their passing on occasions when they had an open goal before them, they waited for the ball to come to them instead of going to meet it and secure it. 'Deplorably weak' would sum up the play of the Premier Club's forward. Their halves were their strongest division and it was a sound change to have Bussey in the centre. The backs did not play up to their usual form, and the left, Hotz, did more saving work than the more experienced Ward, while the custodian, Thompson, in the first goal, scored again and his side was not seen using the judgement we have been accustomed to look for on his part.

On the Telegraph side, the forwards combined remarkably well with a clever new man in the left wing, and the public thought the team had at last found a long-felt want, but enquiries after the match elicited the fact the outside-left, Ryan, was a West Riding's Rugger man, who was asked to play as a substitute. We should like to ask the authorities, whether this sort of selection of an outsider is permitted, and particularly of one who is in no way connected with the Club. The Telegraph halves, particularly Crutchley, were where they were wanted, while Edwards was a strong factor in a good defence. A remark more about this team and that is, their right wing is very often prone to be off-side—a defection very rarely noticed by the Referee—and we would ask these players to conform to the rules.

It is surprising how similar incidents follow one upon another. On Thursday a football burst and yesterday we had another giving way. The League authorities would do well to reserve such of the balls that are not likely to stand to good kicks, for practice and provide more durable ones for the matches.

The game needs little description. After a quarter of an hour's desultory play, when on the Gymkhana ground Edie sent a bouncing kick, which shot past Ward, and the ball not finding Thompson in his place, lodged into the nets to score. Want of concerted action made it impossible for the Gymkhana to get on even terms and five minutes before half time Edie and Cowper passing the sphere between themselves, the latter scored No. 2.

Score:—

Govt. Telegraphs.................. 2 Goals.

Bombay Gymkhana .... Nil.

On crossing over, the Gymkhana attacked and missed through slackness a lot of chances of scoring. After some up and down play, out of a well-placed corner Holman notched the third goal. The rest of this period brought no further score, but was noticeable particularly for the unutilized opportunities that presented themselves to the Gymkhana. Score:—

Govt. Telegraphs.................. 3 Goals.

Bombay Gymkhana.................. Nil.

TEAMS.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

Goal—Mercer.

Backs—Taylor, Edwards (Capt).

Half-backs—Woolen, Crutchley, Redford.

Forwards—Cahill, Cowper, Edie, Holman, Ryan.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Goal—Thompson.

Backs—Ward (Capt), Hotz.

Half-backs—Haines, Bussey, Sim.

Forwards—Kingston, Evans, Abbott, Colville, Moir.

Referee—Mr G Walton.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	Goals A.	P.
Royal Scots "B"	14	14	0	0	39	2	28
Royal G. Artillery	13	8	4	1	29	13	17
Royal Scots "A"	11	7	2	2	21	8	16
Y. M. C. A.	12	5	6	1	15	24	11
Commercial Gymkhana	13	4	8	1	15	25	9
Govt. Telegraph'	13	3	7	3	16	29	9
Bombay Gymkhana	12	2	6	4	11	18	8
Rovers F. C.	12	0	10	2	6	33	2

MATCHES POSTPONED.

Owing to the Rugby Tournament, the following League fixtures have been postponed:—

August, 22nd, Royal Artillery vs. Commercial Gymkhana.

August, 25th, Rovers vs. Royal Scots A Team.

F. HOGAN.

Honorary Secretary, League Committee.

POLO.

Junior Tournament.

SECOND ROUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 21.

The second round of the Tournament was continued to-day, when General Alderson and officers of the Poona Divisional Staff were "At Home" to all Poona and Kirkee society in the pavilion, while the band of the 80th Carnatic Infantry enlivened the proceedings.

Two games were played and both provided really a splendid exhibition of polo.

The first game between the Royal Engineers from Kirkee and Worcesters from Ahmednagar was full of spirit, and if there was anything which excited admiration it was the sporting spirit of the Worcesters, who are invariably to the front in any branch of sport. The Royal Engineers played a dashing game all through.

The next game between the Buccaneers, comprised of four crack players, and the Somersets was distinguished by the surprisingly good play of the Somersets, and if they lost, it was due to their misfortune and not their fault. They were playing against overwhelming odds, but they never for a moment lost heart.

FIRST GAME.

ROYAL ENGINEERS	vs. WORCESTERS.
1. Captain Skipwith.	1. Capt. Doman.
2. Captain Bremner.	2. Mr. Waley.
3. Mr. Loring.	3. Capt. Lambton.
Back. Mr. Arbuthnot.	Back. Capt. Gibbs.

UMPIRES.

Capt. Bingham and Mr. Moir.

1st Chukker.—The R. E. were first to get away with the ball to the Worcesters' end, and before a minute elapsed Loring hit a goal. Then Doman for the Worcesters cleared to the opposite end, where Tarbet took up the running and made for goal, but on getting within range the R. E. came up and worked the ball out of danger. R. E., 1 goal; Worcesters, nil.

2nd Chukker.—Hitting out from near the R. E. post, the Worcesters took the ball to the centre from where it was returned. Bremner was on to it now, and sweeping down the field had it near the Worcesters' posts, but before any damage could be done Gibbs got on to it and cleared to mid-field. Some up and down play followed without any serious result, and a minute later the chukker ended. R. E., nil; Worcesters, nil.

3rd Chukker.—Soon after the chukker opened the Worcesters worked the ball down to the Engineers' end, but it was not there long, for Arbuthnot had a long shot from behind the line, and Skipwith taking the spheroid along the R. E. soon had it at the mouth of the Worcesters' goal, where an exciting scrimmage occurred for a few moments till the R. E. managed to score. A minute later the chukker closed. R. E., 1 goal; Worcesters, nil.

4th Chukker.—A minute after start the R. E. ran the ball down to the Worcester's end, where Skipwith got on to it and his a goal. The Worcesters next swept down the field from the right, but before they could get anywhere near the R. E. goal, Skipwith was on to the ball and worked it up to the opposite end and hit it behind the sticks when the chukker ended. R. E., 1 goal; Worcesters, nil.

5th Chukker.—The moment the ball was in action, Loring met it, and at long range shot it into goal with a broadside. On changing ends, the R. E. at once cleared down to the Worcesters' posts and had the ball twice in rapid succession at the mouth of goal, but the Worcesters saved beautifully, taking the ball to the centre, from where Bremner hit it back to the Worcesters' end with a skier. A series of gallops up and down the field followed, till bugle sounded the wind up of the chukker and of the game, with the following result:—R. E., 2 goals; Worcesters, nil.

SECOND GAME.

SOMERSETS	vs. THE BUCCANEERS.
1. Capt. Martin.	1. Mr. Charrington.
2. Mr. Dickinson.	2. Mr. Jackson.
3. Mr. Watson.	3. Capt. Hodgson.
Back. Capt. Patterson.	Back. Mr. Wood.

UMPIRES:

Major Martin and Capt. Bingham.

1st Chukker.—From the throw in the Buccaneers galloped away with the ball to the Somersets' end, and in less than a minute Charrington from long range shot it in. The next instant the Buccaneers were on to the ball in the centre, from where Wood hit it clean to the Somersets' end, and following it up, shot it through. The remaining time was characterized by very fast up and down play. Buccaneers, 2 goals; Somersets, nil.

2nd Chukker.—The Buccaneers were on to the ball at once, and with a tremendous hit Wood sent it following up to the Somersets' posts, but in striking for goal the shot went wide. The next instant Hodgson collared the ball, and from a very long range drove it clean into goal. Shortly after the Somersets got their chance, and Watson, clearing with the ball up to the Buccaneers' end scored the first goal for his side. The next instant the Buccaneers returned the complement, but the goal did not count as a foul was proclaimed a moment before. Buccaneers, 1 goal; Somersets, 1 goal.

3rd Chukker.—The Somersets at once made headway for the Bucaneers' end, Martin having hit the ball up to centre, from where it was taken on by Dickinson, but in letting drive from goal the shot went wide. The next instant the Somersets had another shy at goal, but were again unfortunate. They continued to worry the Buccaneers heavier, till the latter managed to get the ball away to mid-field when the chukker ended. Buccaneers, nil; Somersets, nil.

4th Chukker.—Soon after start the Buccaneers were at the Somersets' end, where Hodgson got on to the ball and hit a goal. The next moment the Somersets cleared to the opposite end, where Hodgson met them, and hitting the ball back to the centre, Charrington got on to it and lifted it up to the Somersets' end; but before any damage could be done the chukker ended. Buccaneers, 1 goal; Somersets, nil.

5th Chukker.—A minute after start the Somersets hit the ball down to the Buccaneers' end, where some sticky play ensued, till Watson was on to it, and getting clear of the bunch shot it through. A minute later the Buccaneers added a fifth goal to their score, and after a few minutes' uneventful play the chukker and game closed.

The result was—Buccaneers, 5 goals; Somersets, 1 goal.

CRICKET.

High Legh vs. Mere Old Hall.

The following match was played at Sir Frank Forbes Adam's residence, High Legh on August 4th and 5th, and which resulted in a win for Mere Old Hall by 9 wickets.

HIGH LEGH.

1st Innings.

Mr N Wood, c Landale, b Prior...	70
Mr N Kendal, b Landale	3
Mr H M Johnson, b Tennyson	4
Mr C R Menzies, b Prior	14
Mr C Mainprice, c Tennyson, b Prior	1
Mr C W Surridge, c Cartwright, b Tennyson.	0
Viscount I Kerrin, c Landale, b Prior.	10
Rev G A Jackson, c Gilroy, b Prior	6
Mr J W Earle, b Tennyson	9
Mr A Tanstal, not out	1
Sir Charles Campbell, b Prior	5
Extras...	17
Total	141

2nd Innings.

Mr N Wood, c Gilroy, b Cartwright	0
Mr N Kendal, b Prior	0
Mr H M Johnson, b Cartwright	64
Mr C R Menzies, b Prior...	30
Mr C Mainprice, c Tennyson, b Prior	12
Mr C W Surridge, b Cartwright...	11
Viscount I Kerrin, c Cattley, b Landale	5
Rev G A Jackson, c R F Adam, b Landale.	9
Mr J W Earle, c C F Adam, b Landale...	32
Mr A Tanstal, not out	10
Sir Charles Campbell, b Cartwright	11
Extras...	11
Total	185

MERE OLD HALL.

1st Innings.

Mr E F Prior, b Johnson...	8
Mr D B Landale, b Wood...	21
Mr G H Cartwright, b Wood	16
Mr E J Bather, c I Kerrin, b Johnson	1
The Hon L H Tennyson, c and b Kendal,	25
Mr E G Forbes Adam, c Earle, b Johnson.	84
Mr R H Mylne, c and b Surridge	10
Mr G W Cattley, l-b-w, b Wood...	31
Mr G B Gilroy, b Johnson...	33
Mr C Forbes Adam, not out	13
Mr R Forbes Adam, run out	2
Extras...	38
Total	282

2nd Innings.

Mr G W Cattley, b Jackson	1
Mr G B Gilroy, not out	4
Mr C Forbes Adam, not out	34
Mr E F Prior... Mr D B Landale Mr G H Cartwright... Mr E J Bather The Hon L H Tennyson Mr E G Forbes Adam Mr R H Mylne Mr R Forbes Adam	Did not bat.
Extras...	7
Total	46

The following gentlemen will play for the Bombay Gymkhana vs. the Hindu Gymkhana to-day at 2-30 p.m. (Hindu Gymkhana ground):—Messrs. J. S. Milne, F.J. Clarke, E.E. Coombs, Capt. W. M. Turner, G. C. Phillips, F. P. West, Lieutenant F. M. Townend, Messrs. H. G. Wheeler, F. P. Hearsen P. M. D. Sanderson, and Commander D. F. Vines.

The following will represent the Independent Cricket Club in the return match to be played against the Bombay Gymkhana to-day, on the Bombay Gymkhana ground:—Messrs. R. B. Shroff (Capt.), F. C. Driver, K. N. Dhalla, D. R. Kharas, B. P. Sethna, M. A. Dottiwalla, R. N. Cama, M.H. Kotewal, F. R. Dubash, M. A. Limboowalla, R. F. Engineer. Extra—J. H. Viccaji.

R. W. I. GOLF CLUB, NASIK.

Weather fine, course in hard condition.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

Floods Subsiding.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, August 21.

A correspondent, writing to a Lahore paper from Dera Ghazi Khan, says that the river, after keeping quiet, has put on a spurt, and has cut through the city bund, but the water is now below ground level, and is shrinking fast, but that, ordinarily speaking, the high floods are over by August, and in September the river soon settles into its cold weather bed.

The corner cut is about 1,200 feet from the edge of the city, and there are homesteads in between still. Individuals can see the damage coming, and can remove everything, including roof timber, so that the danger of a sudden wipe-out of numbers is postponed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay—Arrivals, August 21.—Capt. Tringham, Queen's Regt., from Chakrata.

Lieut.-Col. Davis, 1st Lancers, from England.

Lieut. Kent, R. E., from England.

Lieut. Sinclair, R.H.A., from England.

Lieut. Dersham, I.M.S., from England.

Lieut.-Col. Savage, Gurkha Rifles, from England.

Lieut. Gerald, Middlesex Regt., from Poona.

Capt. Hole, R.A.M.C., from Karachi.

Lieut. Stoddart, 104th Rifles, from Ajmer.

Major Morton, 56th Rifles, from England.

Capt. Close, R.E., from England.

Capt. Anghan, R.A.M.C., from Malapuram.

Lieut. Mullasion, 125th Rifles, from Bangalore.

Departures, August 21.—Capt. Tingham, Sheld. Regt., to England.

Lieut.-Col. Savage, Gurkha Rifles, to Almora.

Bapt. Close, R.E., to Poona.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

10TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY,—23rd August, 1908.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.

8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in C.

5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.

6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

Canticles—Tours in F.

Hymns—419, 431, 28.

Collections for Church Expenses.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-30 p. m.

Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

The Seamen's Church.

Hours of Service.

Daily, 8-30 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Sundays.

11 a. m.—Matins and Litany.

6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Waudby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.

11 a. m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church.)

6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.

Hymns—49, 175, 334.

Psalm—103.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

Hymns—626, 540, 299, 195, 22.

There will be no morning services.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.

5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.

6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.

Paraphrase—63.

Hymns—452, 25.

Anthem—'Hear me when I call'—by King Hall.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Matins—Litany—Plain.

8-45 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.

5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.

6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.

Opposite Byculla Club.

9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services.

Preacher—Rev. J. D. McGregor at 6-30 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.

11 a. m.—Parade Service.

5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.

6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

Hymns—164, 556, 189, 160, 284, 207, 235, 428, 31.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday (St. Bartholomew).

5-30 p. m.—Guild of the Holy Standard—Friday.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.

6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.

Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins.

8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

6-30 p. m.—Evensong.

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FAMINE IN INDIA.

Further Substantial Decrease.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, August 21.

A further fall of 60,000 took place in the numbers under famine relief in India last week The harvesting of certain classes of grain has commenced in some of the United Provinces districts, but food prices show no very material fall anywhere as yet.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 19th August.

Good rain during week in parts Gujarat, Konkan, Nasik and Gujarat and Deccan Native States, moderate in parts East Khandesh, Poona, Satara and Belgaum and slight in parts Karachi, Sukkur, Larkana, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar. Rain insufficient in eastern portions of Deccan and Karnatak and sufficient elsewhere. Continuous rain retarding kharif sowing in parts Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach and Palanpur. Sowing retarded in parts Poona and Bijapur for want of sufficient rain; and generally continues elsewhere. Germinated seedlings slightly damaged by rats in parts Karachi and by caterpillars and insects in parts Panch Mahals and Bijapur and suffering on account of floods or excessive rain in parts Karachi, Sukkur, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Surat, Khandesh, Satara and Gujerat, Native States and from want of moisture in parts Bjiapur. Seedlings in good condition elsewhere. Transplantation progressing in parts Larkna, Upper Sind Frontier, Gujerat, Konkan, Nasik, Poona, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Bijapur. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts Karachi, Deccan and Cutch. Supply of water for drinking as well as irrigation sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur. Prices of food-grains slightly risen in Sind and almost stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 32 to 43 per cent., in Gujarat 33 to 76 per cent., in Konkan 27 to 35 per cent., in Deccan 36 to 50 per cent., and in Karnatak 32 to 50 per cent., less than normal Stocks of grain generally adequate. Labourers get sufficient field employment and wages normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 8th instant; gratuitous—Panch Mahals 824, West Khandesh 2,049, Nasik 2,020, Ahmednagar 1,977, Poona 160, Sholapur 1,489 Bijapur 727, Jath 87.

CHOLERA AT PISHIN.

Villages Isolated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

QUETTA, August 21.

Cholera of a violent type has broken out at Bostan, about 21 miles from Quetta, in the Pishin District; also at Chako, a village near Bostan. Eight cases have been reported at Bostan, of which 4 were fatal, and out of six cases reported at Chako 2 were fatal.

It is proposed to run the up and down trains through without stopping at Bostan and Khanai Stations.

DARING DACOITY.

Two Killed; several Wounded

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, August 21.

Serious dacoity is reported from the village of Gulam Nabisha in the Thar and Parkar district. Thirty men, armed with lathis and axes, first attacked the police "thana," killed the daffedar named Wali Mahomed, wounded a sepoy, took a sword and gun, went into the village and broke into the house of a Hindu merchant and contractor, whose brother was killed and two of the household wounded. Property valued at Rs. 5,000 was carried off.

The police have gone in pursuit of the dacoits, but with what result is not yet known.

R. A. M. CORPS.

Ammended Relief Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 21.

The following amendments are made in the Royal Army Medical Corps relief programme.

First Transport.—Colonel J. J. Russell, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division, vice Major F. McDowell, 1st (Peshawar) Division, deceased.

Second Transport.—Captain W. C. Croly, 9th (Secunderabad) Division, will not now go in this transport.

Third Transport.—Major R. J. A. Durant, 8th (Lucknow) Division, vice Major W. T. Mould, 5th (Mhow) Division.

Fourth Transport.—Lieut. Col. J. J. Russell, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division, has been transferred to the 1st Transport and Capt. H. V. Bagshawe, 8th (Lucknow) Division, will proceed home on medical certificate leave.

5th Transport.—Major W. T. Mould, 5th (Mhow) Division, vice Major R. J. A. Durant, 8th (Lucknow) Division, add the name of Capt. J. F. Martin, 6th (Poona) Division.

6th Transport.—Captain N. D. Walker, 4th (Quetta) Division, will not now proceed in this transport, add the name of Captain E. B. Knox, 7th (Meerut) Division.

9th Transport.—Captain J. C. G. Carmichael, 9th (Secunderabad) Division, will not now proceed in this transport.

10th Transport.—Captain J. F. Martin, 6th (Poona) Division, will not now proceed in this transport.

11th Transport.—Add the name of Captain J. C. G. Carmichael, 9th (Secunderabad) Division.

12th Transport.—Captain E. B. Knox, 7th Meerut Division, will not now proceed in this transport.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 22.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice D[illegible].)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

426-07 Mansukhlal, J and H. Pe[illegible] Ardeser Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.

427-07 Mansukhlal J and H. Ardeser Dhunjibhoy Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.

327-07 Bicknell M and R Anandrao Bhai vs Sittabai widow and another Khunderao L. M. and M. M. Part heard.

326-07 Bicknell M and R Anandrao Bhai vs Laxman Shimaji Deshmook and another Smetham B and Co Khunderao L and M C M and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod).

Chamber matters for disposal.

271-07 Little and Co H Nanabhoy vs Sakerbai and others Kanga and P S M and N.

482-04 M B Chothia Sirabai and another vs H Nasherwanji Vakil and others.

145-08 Jehangir G B H E Noormahomed vs Bibibai widow and others vs Payne and Co.

894-04 Matubhai J and M H Ishwarbhai and another vs Dawoodbhai A K Esmailji.

808-07 Pestonji R and K and Co Bai Dharibai widow vs K Vithaldas Smetham B and Co

T T Malvi H M R K Purshotam and Petitioners.

407-08 Crawford B and Co N Nensey and Co vs Raghunath Tarachand and others Payne and Co.

408-08 Crawford B and Co G Nensi vs Raghunath Payne and Co.

409-08 Crawford B and Co H Khetsy and Co vs Raghunath Tarachand Payne and Co.

603-08 Malvi H M and R K Pragji vs Sunderji Arjun and Co T A Ghandi M K and Co.

4-08 Raghavaya B and N Re act.

I of 1894 and in Re Govet and Dhamji Doming Nakhwa and another Little and Co and J R and D

650-08 Daphtary F and D H Bal Mukund and others vs Bai B Nundlal and others Tyabji D and Co.

349-08. Shamrao M and H. L Deoshanker vs Harold Oliphant Coates and others Mulji and K.

468-08. Raghavaya B and N. K Narsi vs D Pandaji Payne and Co. and K L and N.

489-08. Tayabji D and Co. The Nixpon Meukwa Kehushiki Kaisha vs The firm of Gurmukhrai Saikhanand Matubhai J and N D D and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

406-07. Mulla and M. Manesseh Jacob Manesseh vs Shapurji Hormusji Harver Jehangir G and B

887-07. Bicknell M and R. Ramdas Damoder vs Motilal Keshavsha.

12-08. Tyabji D and Co. Ladoobai widow vs Mathoorabai widow Jehangir [illegible] S.

474-07 Crawford B. and Co. The B. B. and C. Railway vs. R. D. Sethna and others Bicknell M. and R.

762-06 Dikshit D. and S. Arjoon Raghoonath vs. Rajaram Appaji. In person.

678-06 Bhaishunker K. and G. Bai Ruttonbai widow vs Bai Peerbai widow Daphtary F. and D.

182-04 Jehangir G. and B. Sewdas Velji and another vs. Chagbai widow and another Ardesir H. D. and Co.

421-15-171-07 Little and Co., Sulleman Cassum Haji Mitha vs. Sulleman Hoosein Mitha Kanga and P.

599-07 Mehta and S. Chimabai vs. Damaji Moriba Patel.

371-13-221-07 C. P. D'Cunha Haji Azizula Saheb vs. Haji Ibrahim Tyab Saheb Raghavaya B. and N.

622-07 Mirza M and M Haji Hassam Sultan vs Ali Husein Jariwalla Hiralal and Co.

542-06 Shamrao and H Chandra Bhagabai widow vs Gopikabai widow and others Bicknell M and R.

644-07 Bhaishanker K and G Pharbhudas Gangadas vs Madhowji Dayal Jehangir and S.

974-07—C P D'Cunha Thakorbai widow and another vs Tukaram Javji Patel Edgelow G W and Co.

(Before The Hon. Mr. Justice Knight.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

331-07. Mulla M Bernardo de Costa and another vs Viscount de Wrem and others.

928-07 Captain and V Khiaraj Pharia vs Bhimji Mansey Matubhoy J and M.

929-07 Captain and V Ismail Abdoola vs The Hon The Advocate-General of Bombay, Thakurdas and Co

985 07 Craigie L and O. The Bank of India Ltd vs Jivanchand Lullubhai and Co. The firm Tyab D and Co

17-739-07-22-02.029-07 Mulji and K Shapurji Byramji Katiak vs Ahmed Ebrahim

983-07. Chitnis M and M. Fatmabai vs Kulsumbati widow and others Tyabji D and Co.

993-07. Ardeshir H D and Co. H S Ismail vs G Ebrahim Nagree Nanu H and Co.

9-08. Raghava B N John Baptista Muzello and another vs Joseph Francis Muzello Smethan B and Co.

14-08. Bhaishanker K and G. Mulchand Hemraj vs Yusip bin Jaffer Thakurdas and Co.

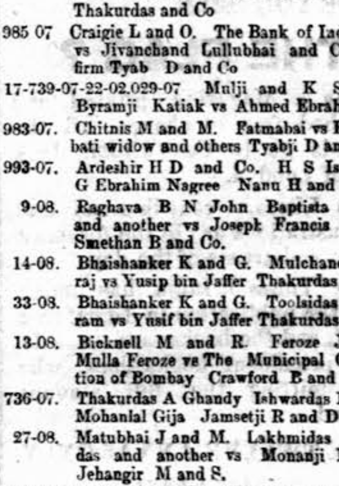
33-08. Bhaishanker K and G. Tocleidas Parkanam vs Yusif bin Jaffer Thakurdas and Co.

13-08. Bicknell M and R Feroze Jamsedji Mulla Feroze vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay Crawford B and Co.

736-07. Thakurdas A Ghandy Ishwardas Mody vs Mohanlal Gija Jamsetji R and D

27-08. Matubhai J and M. Lakhmidas Valabhdas and another vs Monanji Mohanji Jehangir J and S.

300-08. Tyabji D and Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed Payne and Co.



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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 564 of 1907.

UNDER instructions from H. H. WADIA, Esq., Special Commissioner, appointed in the above Suit, which has been filed for the Administration of the estate of MAHOMED SAHEB Valad YASIN SAHEB JAVERI, late of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased, and, in which Suit the said Special Commissioner has been appointed to sell the properties belonging to the said estate and distribute the net sale proceeds among the parties to the said Suit in certain Shares and proportions under the Consent Decree, dated the 29th day of June 1908. Notice is hereby given requiring all persons claiming to be the creditors of the said deceased or having any claims upon the said estate to make known the same in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof and informing them that after the expiration of this period the said Special Commissioner will proceed to sell the said properties and distribute the said estate in the manner directed in the said Decree without reference to any claims except those of which notice shall have been given as aforesaid and which shall be proved before him.—Dated this 21st day of August, 1908.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for the Special Commissioner.

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⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1908.

MR. S. B. BROACHA AND UNREST.

THE views on Unrest in India expressed by Mr. Shapurji B. Broacha, at a dinner and reception in his honour, three weeks ago, under the auspices of the Edinburgh Parsi Union, merit a wider publicity than they have yet received. We reproduce them in full in another column that our readers of all communities may study the views of a keen observer and a shrewd politician, who has reviewed the present situation impartially and traced its causes and gradual development with marked accuracy. At the outset it must be remembered that Mr. Broacha holds it indisputable that it is under the English and an English Government only that the people of this country of many races and many religions of an antagonistic kind can hope for peace and prosperity, that their antagonisms can be reconciled, nursed and reduced to a centripetal state. He expressed the hope that the genius, good luck and the statesmanship of the British Empire may rise to the height of the great occasion and bring us to a successful solution of the problem, honourable to the rulers and the ruled and bring in its wake, peace, contentment, happiness and progress. He believes it will. For that reason he urged upon the members of the Parsi Union that they should by teaching, and keeping alive, the grand tenets of its religion, "a religion the most ancient and sublime, founded on the bedrock of morality, to speak the truth, to think the truth and to do the truth, and by the help of that religion, to cultivate a passionate loyalty to the Empire in which we were born and under which we have freedom of conscience and freedom of individual initiation." "If," added Mr. Broacha, "by the cultivation of action and propagating loyalty you could win over some of the misguided students and youths from the leading strings of the anarchists, you will not only have done your duty to the country, but you will have deserved her blessings." He condemned the tendency to anarchism, which has manifested itself, and referred to its votaries as being eaten up with discontent, disappointment and jealousy, always self-seeking and utterly selfish men who carry in their armoury blood, rapine, murder, incendiarism and all the wicked things that tends the having disintegrating society, that they may float on their turbid waters for notoriety and power.

We are glad to find Mr. Broacha takes a view similar to that we have hitherto expressed, that the sentiments of unrest and disloyalty are not widespread, that, to use his own words, the ulcer is only skin deep, that it has not gone down to the masses, nor has it affected the upper classes. In his view the men who are disaffected to-day are the fulcrum of the future, and unless the ulcer is cauterised at its seat and men are brought to a path of sanity and of progress and reform, it may penetrate downward or shoot upward. That is, of course, the danger, and besides probing for the cause it is necessary to prescribe the remedy. Mr. Broacha did both. He discounted Kipling's doctrine that East is East and West is West; the East being the mother of nations, which, though having been immobile and somnolescent as the result of centuries of misrule and oppression, has now awakened. He did well to remind his fellow-countrymen that before the British Government was firmly established India was in the throes of anarchy, that there was no security to person or property and the laws of justice were in abeyance. And he drew a strong contrast between those days and the present, pointing out that the advent of the British Government secured peace and order, gave security to person and property and freedom of conscience under just and equal laws impartially administered. Mr. Broacha drew a vivid picture of the development of those blessings, and demonstrated the desirability of continued loyalty to the British Raj. But he also reminded us of our faults, of the errors of the past, and told us of our shortcomings of the present—shortcomings to which we made reference only a couple of days ago. With a tremendous problem that "no ancient or modern empire has been called upon to face" before us, it is not wise to ignore these, much less to deny them. We must get rid of them. East must meet West and the twain must join hands. There is no other way. And in the reconciliation the official will need to walk well ahead. In discussing this subject Mr. Broacha illustrated very plainly what he meant by citing some of his own experiences, similar to those which many others have gone through and which have not made for friendliness, much less for mutual trust and sympathy.

Comparing the official of to-day with his predecessor, Mr. Broacha gives them credit for honesty, truthfulness, conscientiousness and incorruptibility, but while he regards the competitionwalla as head and shoulders taller than his predecessor in intellectual attainments, he considers the latter his superior in common-sense, to have had more knowledge of the world, to have been more tactful and tolerant. For the present aloofness and the fact that so many are out of touch with Indians, explanations and excuses have been offered, and it cannot be said that some of those explanations have been unfounded. But it has become necessary that this absence of direct inter-communication and sympathy shall cease. Their predecessors, to quote Mr. Broacha, went among the people like laughing philosophers and "what they did not find in their courts and offices they found among the people by mixing with them. They found them kindly, honest, and they have spoken and written accordingly about them." Mr. Broacha hopes that much may be done in the direction of bringing East and West together through the influence of social amenities, and it is a well-known fact that he has, in Bombay, set an excellent example in this direction: probably no one has done more or so much. But there are few who have done likewise, and of those few we imagine a considerable proportion met with discouragement. Mr. Broacha charges "civilians the rulers of India" with nothing more than aloofness and want of sympathy. We could of our own knowledge name numerous notable exceptions, Mr. Broacha named one. But he gave all credit for honesty, conscientiousness, truth and incorruptibility. He has always maintained too, both in public and in private, that no subject races, either under ancient or modern empires, have been treated with so much justice, so much righteousness and so much conscience, or been permitted such liberty of speech and writing, but he warned us of the birth of a new order of things which will require methods differing from those prevailing in the past, and has presented the situation in words which both East and West may ponder over with profit to themselves and to each other.

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AN IMPORTANT HISTORICAL ANNIVERSARY. TO-DAY is the ninetieth anniversary of the death of Warren Hastings, who died on 22nd August 1818, and this event is of too great a note for it to be allowed to pass by quietly. We are just now busy dealing with the grim present and the thorny problems to which it gives rise, and possibly we may not find time to look back upon the past and commemorate the great events of our history. But certainly we cannot be so busy and pre-occupied as not to be able to cast just a glance across ninety years and remember that on this day there passed away peacefully and quietly, but labouring under great disappointments, the great statesman to which Anglo-Indian polity owes so much. The work of Warren Hastings for the British Empire in India has at last in our days been shown in its true light by means of his own state papers, which remained unpublished for so long, till the late Lord Dufferin caused them to be given to the world at the hands of Mr. G. W. Forrest. This publication at last vindicated him fully and completely. Sir Alfred Lyall just before the appearance of this epoch-marking work in 1890, had indeed called the great pro-consul a son of Zerniah; and the sons of this Biblical character were men of blood and violence, treacherous, cruel and without principle. But no one now, with the words of Hastings himself before him, can justly make the opprobious comparison. Sir Alfred may be said to be the last of the writers of great note who have done him gross injustice. The venomous hatred of Philip Francis first fabricated the gross slanders which Burke unfortunately believed, and his genius gave them currency without which they would undoubtedly have fallen flat. That wrong-headed historian, James Mill, seized upon them for his own purposes of vilifying the Company's rule. And the great orator and the able historian have between them almost succeeded in making the worse appear the better reason, and misled countless other writers, among whom Macaulay is the best known.

Hastings was very unfortunate in his enemies, who succeeded in ruining him not only in the eyes of his own generation, but also of posterity. Francis and Burke, Mill and Macaulay are surely very formidable enemies for even the greatest reputation. But it is some consolation that the sturdy character of Warren Hastings has at last triumphed over this very formidable combination of foes; and that no writer, with a reputation to make or to lose, can now blindly follow Burke and Macaulay in their invectives; for the poison of the latter there is the antidote in the folios published at Calcutta by the Government of India. Hastings himself lived to see himself vindicated to a certain extent. He survived all his enemies save one, Sir Philip Francis, the bitterest of them all, who singularly enough died exactly four months later in the same year, on 22nd December 1818. He lived to see his Indian policy justified and followed with success by Wellesley and Marquess Hastings. He died in the very year which saw the extinction of the great Maratha power with which he first tried to grapple forty years earlier. Though he had ruled and helped to found the Indian Empire of England, had installed and deposed princes, had administered millions of revenue, to his great credit, let it be said that he died poor and almost embarrassed in his private affairs. His trial had cost him a ruinous sum which he was helped to pay only by the niggardly bounty of the Company he had served but too well. The princely merchants, whose territories he had increased and whose revenues had multiplied under him, gave him a pittance of £4,000 a year, most of which was repaid yearly to liquidate the loan of £50,000 given by them. And they several times refused his petition for allowing this small pension to be continued to his widow for whom he was most anxious in his last troubled days to provide. He died at the advanced age of 86 with this great disappointment upon him. Another disappointment, not so great was that he died without any honours from his sovereign. At one time it was intended to confer a peerage upon him. But that honour, or indeed any other minor honour, never came to him from an ungrateful Government.

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THE LIMIT OF THE SKY-SCRAPER. THE subject of the limit of the sky-scraper—an engrossing topic in New York—is dealt with by the "Scientific American" on material supplied by Mr. Semsch, chief engineer to Mr. Flagg, the architect of the Singer building. The conclusions arrived at are that, given the necessary amount of money and the desire there is nothing to prevent a building of two thousand feet or twice the height of the Eiffel Tower. The general opinion is that if buildings are built much higher than the Singer Tower they must inevitably crumble up beneath their own weight or topple over in the wind. As a matter of fact, it is pointed out the limit of height comes not from either of these causes, but from one of the rules of the building code of New York, which states that the maximum pressure under the footings on a rock bottom, if caisson foundations are used, is not to exceed fifteen tons per square foot. On that clause a building two thousand feet high on a plot of land two hundred feet square is absolutely possible according to scientific calculations. In addition to the building clause quoted must be considered others which state that the walls of the steel skeleton type of building are to be twelve inches thick for the uppermost seventy-five feet of their height and increased four inches in thickness for every sixty feet below that; that the building must be capable of withstanding a wind pressure of thirty pounds per square foot from top to bottom, and that the turning moment due to wind must not exceed seventy-five per cent. of the stability moment of the structure. Some details of what a two thousand feet building would be may be given. If the walls were twelve inches thick at the top they would be one hundred and forty inches, or nearly twelv feet, thick at the base. Assuming two-thirds of the wall surface for windows, these walls would weigh, if built of brick, 203,000 tons; and assuming the dead weight of the floors and the other interior construction at 80 pounds per square foot of floor area, the weight of that part of the building would be about 213,500 tons. The "live" floor load to be transmitted to the foundations according to the requirements of the Building Code would be 100,000 tons. Adding these items, we get a total weight of 516,500 tons. This, distributed over the entire area of 40,000 square feet available for footings, would result in a pressure of 13 tons per square foot. As there would have to be added to this the increased pressure due to wind the total pressure would be nearly fifteen tons to the square foot, and it would necessitate a solid block of concrete covering the whole area as a foundation. Mr. Semsch then turns to the question of wind pressure, and states that the pressure on one side of the building in a gale would be six thousand tons and as the centre of pressure would be one thousand feet from the ground the overturning moment due to this pressure would be six million foot-tons, but opposed to this would be the moment of stability of 51,650,000 foot-tons so that the wind moment would be equal to not quite twelve per cent. of the moment of stability as compared with the 75 per cent allowed. It seems therefore that the one hundred and fifty story building is not impossible. Whether it will be attempted is another matter.

THE Court Fees Act is made applicable to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

HEAVY floods are reported in Swat River, which is now unusually high at Chakdara.

THE Brussels Conference on tariff in arms on the African and Asiatic coasts has been adjourned until the autumn.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

INTERNATIONAL FREE TRADE CONGRESS.

Pan-Islamism and the Khalifate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

OWING apparently to the Franco-British Exhibition, London seems to have been selected this year as the meeting-place of prodigious number of Congresses, international, national and Imperial. Last week the Pacificists held the field; this week our attention has been divided between the Free Traders who also claim to be Pacificists above everything else and the Society of Art Masters not to to be confused with the Royal Society of Arts. That the first International Free Trade Congress should assemble in the British capital is only natural. Apart from the fact that this country is the home at present of Free Trade, the choice was wise, as it secured larger audiences for the sittings of the Congress than could possibly have been expected in any other capital—so few in number are the foreign adherents of the fiscal principles associated with the name of Cobden. So rare are Free Traders in other prats of the world that some people are wondering whether there will be a second International Free Trade Congress. Certainly Lord Welby, President of Congress No. 1, did not in his opening speech give much encouragement to the idea that the other nations of the world are likely in the near future to imitate the "splendid isolation," fiscally speaking of the United Kingdom. Indeed he was distinctly discouraging in the tone he adopted with regard to the international situation *vis-a-vis* free trade. He conceded to his opponents—and they have not failed to use the concession for all it is worth—that free trade throughout the world is under a cloud and that protection is "advancing in very aggressive fashion." This was not a very cheerful thing to say on such an occasion, and Mr. Winston Churchill who attended as the representative of His Majesty's Government attempted to revive the spirits of the delegates. "My noble friend, Lord Welby" said the optimistic President of the Board of Trade, "spoke of the free trade prospects being overclouded. I never was more confident than I am now of the victory and triumph in this country and all over the world if the ideas which we esalt and respect in common." He proceeded: "Which of those two ideas is winning at the present time? Is it the isolation of nations, or is it their union and their intercourse? Why, with every year that passes over the globe, with every improvement in communication, with every decision of a Hague Tribunal, with every meeting of peace conference. or an international congress of any sort or kind. the unity of the civilized world and the interrelation and interdependence of all civilized modern communities is being steadily and irresistibly advanced? Yes, in spite of the folly of armaments and tariffs, in spite of the unwisdom of so many of our political and journalistic hotheads, the unity and solidarity of the civilized world grows stronger from year to year and almost from month to month." This may all be very true, but it was no answer to Lord Welby's statement which, whether one likes it or not, is true. One of the ablest of the foreign delegates said in effect that to propose the adoption of free trade in his country would be like running one's head against a stone wall and the representatives of other countries were for the most part discreetly silent on the subject. A German delegate, Dr. Barth, made an observation which has not been lost sight of and which is scarcely calculated to help the cause of Free Trade in England. He ascribed the "mutual distrust" between Germany and England to "the suspicion that in time England would abandon her free trade policy." The "Times" calls this a "veiled threat" and inveighs against what it styles the craven argument that we must purchase immunity from invasion by clinging to "the fiscal system which suits the convenience of other nations." While the contributions of the foreign members of the Congress have not made much impression, the papers read yesterday by Mr. Joseph Martin, a Canadian K. C., and two American delegates have. These papers dealt with the corruption that discredits public life on the American continent largely as the direct result, it is alleged, of protection. Never in all the history of Canada, said Mr. Martin, has there been so much corruption in public life as in the last 12 years, and under a Liberal Government too. This corruption, he says, has permeated every department. He had however the fairness to admit that the state of things he depicted—a state of things which is apt to lessen one's pride in the Empire—was not entirely due to tariff. The granting of large subsidies for the constructions, of railways is, he points out, another source of corruption. But all politicians in Canada are not personally dishonest, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a fine example of patriotic unselfishness.

PAN-ISLAMISM AND THE KHALIFATE.

Under the above heading the "Times" yesterday published a letter from the Turkish reformer, Halil Halid, protesting against the error committed by those (who are they?) who confuse the Khalifate with "Pan-Islamism," a "mischievous term" representing an idea which cannot be expressed by words in any of the chief Moslem languages. He says what has sometimes been true of Potentates in Christian countries, that it is the office and not directly the person which his co-religionists venerate and he proceeds: "I should despair of the support of a large number of sober, honest, and influential Musulmans in safeguarding the Ottoman Constitution if the over-Europeanized young politicians in Turkey were to assail the influence of the Khalifate." What the reform party really requires is, he observes, that this influence should not again be made an instrument of despotism and intrigue by the entourage of the Sultan. He further says and the Statement will be read with interest in India that "under the new condition of the Anglo-Ottoman relations British sympathy with the Khalifate will certainly enhance British prestige in the world of Islam." Mr. Halil Halid's letter has provoked Sir George Birdwood into inditing to the same journal a bold attack on the assumption by the Turkish sovereigns of the Khalifate, or as he spells it Caliphate. He says:—"In legal fact and religious principle there is no 'Ottoman Caliphate'; the very phrase is a contradiction in terms; and is the expression of a fraudulent and arrogant assumption that has always been denounced by the Arabs, and is regarded by the Wahabis as an abhorrent blasphemy. The Caliphate, or Vicegerency of God on earth. must, according to all Sunni Muslims, be in the family of Mahomed 'the Prophet of God.' and the tribe of Koreish and within the limits of the tribe and family the office is elective, and not hereditary. It passed from the Ommiads (661-750) to the Abbassads (750-1258), and when the latter dynasty was overthrown by the Tartars some of the family sought a refuge in Egypt where Selin I., on the conquest of that country (1516-17) obtained, according to a doubtful tradition, a cession of the sacred office from the titular Abbassad Caliph Mutawakkal III., who died at Cairo 1538. The claim of the Emperors of Morocco, and the Muslim Emperors of Delhi were altogether overlooked!" After some further remarks Sir George says:—"I limit myself to this brief statement of facts for when, over 30 years ago, I discussed them with circumstance in the columns of 'The Times,' the legal successor to the Caliphate I then indicated by name and place died immediately afterward, while for over 20 years afterward I myself was subjected to considerable inconveniences." He also ventures, though with less confidence to join issue with Mr. Halil Halid as to the latter's disparagement of the Pan-Islamic movement. "So far as it is a Puritan movement, in morals and in theology, and tending to the consolidation of Islam under one theocratic head, it is, says Sir G. Birdwood," devoutly to be welcomed by all who recognise in 'the Religion of Peace' a protest alike against Asiatic idolatry on the one hand, and European atheism on the other. The truly devout Mahomedan is the grandest gentleman I know; he fears God and he truly fears none else!"

ADMIRALTY WAYS.

Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Jackson who retires from his post as Third Sea Lord of the Admiralty and Controller of the Navy for the purpose of going afloat again is an expert in wireless telegraphy; in fact he was the first man in England to put to practical use Hertzian waves for transmitting messages. It has been under his skilful direction that the Marconi system has been adapted on so extensive and successful a scale to the needs of our warships. understand that all battleships and cruisers engaged in the recent manœuvres were fitted with the Admiralty apparatus. With the lack of "nous" that too often distinguishes the doings of our Government departments, especially the "spending departments," the Admiralty did not at first avail themselves of Sir H. Jackson's special knowledge, but stupidly sent him to Paris to be Naval Attache at the British Embassy—a position that could have been equally well filled by any ordinary officer of average intelligence. Sir H. Jackson was only brought back to look after the wireless installations when his services was found to be indispensable—at any rate that is what I have been told on good authority and from what I know of Whitehall blundering I believe the story to be true. Sir Henry Jackson's new appointment is that of Commander of the Third Cruise Squadron. His place at the Admiralty is to be taken by Rear-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe who was commander of the ill-fated "Victoria" when that vessel was wrecked in such a startling manner, fifteen years ago, off the coast of Syria. He was in bed ill with fever when Admiral Tryon's flagship collided with the "Camperdown" and had a narrow escape. When, however, he was picked up from the sea his fever had, strange to say, entirely disappeared! Lady Jellicoe is a daughter of an old Bombayite, Sir Charles Cayzer, the well-known shipowner.

PROGRESS OF ESPERANTO.

I asked the President of the British Esperantists if the new language was making progress. "Let me send you an article which appears on this subject in the "British Esperantists," he replied. He has sent me the article in question which is signed "W. Mann" and is based on the statistics give in the first number of the "Oficiala Gazeto Esperantista" published on June 25 last. We are told that at the end of December, 1907, the total number of Esperanto groups and societies throughout the word was 753; on June 5 it was 928; and even during the short period between June 5 and June 25, the date of publication of the "Gazette," the editors received notice of the formation of more than 50 further new societies, bringing the total up to 980 odd! Of the 175 new societies recorded, Europe accounts for 138; America comes next with 23, Australia and the Philippines between them contribute 7, Africa 5, while Asia brings up the rear with 2. At the end of 1907 there were 232 towns with "Konsulejoj" (Esperanto Consulates); there are now 259. The following recognitions of Esperanto by public institutions are considered worthy of note:—In Bohemia, the Organising Committee of the Jubilee Exhibition in Prague published an illustrated Esperanto circular concerning the exhibition, and has officially invited the members of the Esperantist Congress at Dresden to Prague and the Exhibition after the Congress. The Postmaster-General has authorized the use of Esperanto in telegrams within the United Kingdom on an equal footing with modern European languages, at the ordinary rate. At St. Etienne, France, the Corporation voted a subvention of 300 francs to the local Esperanto Group. In Dresden, where the Esperanto Congress is to be held this month, the Corporation has shown practical interest and co-operation in the matter by making a a donation of £250 to the Congress expenses, and has decided to place the municipal tramways free of charge at the disposal of the Congressists.

(Concluded on page 8.)

AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA.

AMERICAN OFFICERS ENTERTAINED.

Interesting Interview with Admiral Sperry.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

The American Admiral and his Captains landed at Sydney to-day, under salutes from the shore batteries, and exchanged visits with the Governor-General and Admiral Rawson.

Admiral Rawson gave a dinner in the evening at Government House to the American officers.

Admiral Sperry, interviewed to-day, said that the enthusiasm of the welcome accorded to them was almost beyond belief, and from the fact that the hillsides and cliffs were covered with people,as close as they could stand,it seems evident that it is more than mere curiosity and excitement. It was most pleasing to think it indicates heartfelt sympathy between the two English-speaking nations, united not only by the ties of blood, but great commercial interests in the Pacific and elsewhere.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

Two thousand five hundred American sailors landed and marched in procession through the streets of Sydney to-day. They carried arms, but no ammunition.

The scene was a brilliant one and the most cordial greetings were exchanged.

MR. ASQUITH IN LONDON.

Conference with Sir E. Grey.

VARIOUS CONJECTURES RAISED.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

Mr. Asquith returned to London from Scotland yesterday and had an hour's conference with Sir Edward Grey, which is provoking numberless surmises.

It is semi-officially stated that the conference was arranged prior to the meeting between King Edward and the Kaiser at Cronberg and is not connected therewith.

It is conjectured that the conference may have related to recent incursions by Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Churchill into Sir Edward Grey's domain.

THE TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

Conference of Indians.

COMPROMISE ARRANGED.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that the Parsee immigrant, who was sentenced to a month's hard labour on the 20th July, for being without a permit and refusing to leave the Transvaal, has been released and deported to the Natal border.

A conference of two hundred Indian delegates, held to-day, considered the terms of registration, and a compromise was concluded. They are sending the Government definite terms for a settlement. The proceedings were private.

The status of educated Asiatics is the principal stumbling block.

BATTLESHIPS IN COLLISION.

Unfortunate Accident at Quebec.

GUN ACTS AS BUFFER.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

H. M. S. "Venus" is at present repairing at Portsmouth Dockyard as the result of a mishap experienced at Quebec during the Tercentenary celebrations.

H. M. Battleship "Russell" drifted on to the "Venus," her stern striking the muzzle of one of the latter's six-inch guns, which acted as a buffer.

The gun mountings were smashed, but a serious accident was averted.

ILLNESS OF DINIZULU.

A Blood Vessel Broken.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

Reuter wires from Pietermaritzburg that Dinizulu has broken a blood vessel. His condition is serious, but not critical.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT

Minister for Tangier.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

Mr. R. Lister, of the British Embassy in Paris, has been appointed Minister to Tangier.

THE CANADIAN HARVEST.

Excellent Wheat Crop.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

Harvesting is far advanced in Canada.

The wheat crop is estimated at 110 to 115 million bushels of excellent quality.

THE COLLIERY DISASTER.

All Hope of Rescue Abandoned.

MINE TO BE FLOODED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

All hope of rescuing the entombed men in the Maypole Colliery has been finally abandoned, and it has been decided to flood the mine.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

The Frontier Dispute.

COMMISSIONER RECALLED.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

Advices from Constantinople state that in consequence of representations made by the Persian Ambassador, the Grand Vizier has promised the withdrawal of the troops from positions on the frontier which are incontestably Persian and to effect an equitable settlement in regard to the disputed points. The Ottoman frontier Commissioner, Takir Pasha, has been recalled.

REFORMS IN TURKEY.

Foreign Advisers to be Engaged.

AUSTRIA'S CONSIDERATE ACTION.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

Reuter wires from Constantinople that the Porte has decided to engage a British adviser to reorganize the Navy and a French adviser for Finance.

A functionary of the Turkish Foreign Office is going to the Persian frontier to settle the disputed territory.

A telegram to the "Times" from St. Petersburg states that Baron von Aehrenthal has notified M. Isvolsky of his intention to give the Austrian Gendarmerie officers in Macedonia prolonged furlough on the ground that their presence may evoke untoward incidents as the Young Turks greatly resent foreign interference.

THE CONGO.

Reforms Progressing.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

A telegram from Brussels states that the Chamber has passed the third reading of the Congo Annexation Bill.

It is believed that the passage of the measure through the Senate is assured.

THE S. S. "LUSITANIA."

New Transatlantic Record.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

The "Lusitania" has made a fresh record, for the outward run, of 4 days 18 hours and 40 minutes.

CIVIL SERVICE DINNER.

Gathering at Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 21.

The third annual dinner, of the members of the Indian Civil Service resident in Sind was held, through the kindness of the Commissioner, at Government House, this week.

Only 19 Civilians were present, owing to the untimely breaching of bunds and the vagaries of the River Indus.

Mr. Pratt, the Collector of Hyderabad, and Mr. Moysey, Assistant Collector, were prevented from coming to Karachi, and their absence was much regretted.

After dinner, the Commissioner proposed the health of the Service, and Mr. Critchley replied in a speech which for point and humour fully maintained the tradition of the "junior member."

Mr. Sladen, the Collector of Karachi, gave the toast of the Sind Commissioner, but unfortunately neither of the remaining bits of that ancient and venerated Service were present, and Mr. Mules and his after-dinner speech were much missed.

Mr. Mackenzie, Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parker, whose absence was due to emergent labours in the desert, sent a telegram of greeting

After the Sind Commissioner had been duly toasted, Mr. Pratt, Judicial Commissioner, proposed the health of the Commissioner, in a speech which most happily voiced the feelings of affection with which Mr. Younghusband is regarded by all the members of the Service in Sind, and the toast was enthusiastically received with musical honours.

THE CHARNOCK DINNER.

List of Toasts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 21.

The Charnock dinner, on Monday next, promises well. A large number of tickets have been taken.

The toast list is as follows :—

"The King Emperor"—The Vice-President.

"The Pious Memory of Job Charnock"—Reverend W. R. Firminger, B. D.

"The Historical Society"—Mr. F. A. Larmour. Reply—The Hon. Mr. Justice Stephen.

"The Patrons of the Society"—The Hon. Mr. Justice Holmwood. Reply—The Maharaja of Burdwan, the Hon. Mr. Justice Rampini and Canon Cole.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Another Madras Case.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 21.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, editor, proprietor, and publisher of a Tamil weekly entitled "India," published in Madras, was arrested this afternoon on a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charging him with offences under Sections 124A and 153A, Indian Penal Code, in connection with articles published in his paper. The offices of the paper and also the proprietor's house in Triplicane are being searched by Police Inspector Hiscox, who is also conducting a search in the office of the "Swadesi Mitra," a daily Tamil newspaper owned and edited by G. Subramania Iyer.

Arrest of G. Subramania Iyer.

News of the arrest of G. Subramania Iyer in the Tinnevelly District has just been received.

Political Meetings.

POLICE ACTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 21.

The Police authorities are taking action with a view to the prevention of any political meetings after dark. The reason is that the past experience shows that stone-throwing generally begins after dark.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Midnapur Arms Case.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 21.

Mr. J. W. Orr, Deputy Legal Remembrancer, appeared to show cause against a rule granted by their Lordships on July 16th last on the Joint Magistrate of Midnapur to show cause why the conviction and sentence of one month's rigorous imprisonment passed on Joggibon Ghosh, a student, for carrying a sword at Midnapur should not be set aside.

Their Lordships, in making the rule absolute and directing that accused should be discharged, said they were of opinion that the evidence was not sufficiently satisfactory to establish an offence under section 19 of the Arms Act.

THE PRESS ACT.

Printer Heavily Fined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 21.

A native printer was fined Rs. 100 at the Calcutta Police Court to-day for omitting to print his name in a handbill issued on Boycott Day, the 7th instant.

Enquiry showed that people were asked not to sell or deal with belati goods.

As the prosecution was under the old Press Act, the printing materials were not confiscated.

FATAL HOUSE COLLAPSE.

Entire Family Buried.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 21.

Reports from Ferozepore state that an entire family was buried in a house collapse. Three sons of Lala Moolchand, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, were killed and Lala and other members of the family seriously injured.

CHOLERA AT KARACHI.

Epidemic Declining.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 21.

Thirty-two cases and 25 deaths from cholera occurred here since the 6th instant. With the exception of 4 cases and 3 deaths which occurred elsewhere, all the cases and deaths have been reported from the Lyari quarter.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 21.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The transfer is notified of the criminal case King Emperor *versus* Chanday Panday, from the Court of the Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Rangoon, to that of the District Magistrate, Azamgarh.

Revd. A. E. Leahy is appointed Chaplain on probation, on the Lucknow Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Revd. W. Thomson, from leave, reverts to Military employ.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Captain J. B. Christian and V. B. Nesfield, also Lieutenant D. C. Fitzgerald are posted to Eastern Bengal and Assam.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel G. Baustin retires with effect from the 9th ultimo and W. Pinkney, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

The following addition is made to the Cantonment Code, Section 84, namely : "If, within three months from the date of the service of a notice under Sub-section (1), the Cantonment Magistrate finds any building or land in respect of which the notice was issued in a filthy or unwholesome state, the owner, lessee or occupier shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days or with a fine which may extend to fifty rupees."

BEPIN CHANDRA PAL.

Address to Young Men.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 21.

Bepin Chandra Pal addressed a gathering of young men of Sylhet, resident in Calcutta, before leaving fer England.

He divided the message, which was to be conveyed to the British peeple, under two heads:—(1) "Negative" and (2) "Positive."

As to (1), they must adopt a policy of "laissez faire," that is, they must not interfere in matters where we, without infringing the rights of others, assert our own.

As regards (2), he said. Our first demand is the repeal of the Arms Act—a bold stroke of statesmanship no doubt, and the only one which can secure for the cause of law and order the moral support of the country. Our second demand is, Trial by Jury, of the exact type that prevails in England. But, apart from this message to the British people, we have another message to civilized humanity, whose eye is upon us now, and before whom we are being persistently misrepresented. Let the world know that the movement in India is not confined to a handful of educated men. It has a wide scope and a wide aim to fulfil. It has already permeated the masses, and will refuse to be crushed by the hammer of repression. The revolution is bound to come ; and let the people of England know that whether that revolution is to proceed along peaceful lines or otherwise, it must depend to a very large extent upon their own policy. Very likely we shall not be listened to, but that is no reason why we should not discharge the duty that we owe to posterity and to the cause of civilized humanity."

"BACK-FEE" QUESTION.

Hardoi Bar's Complaint.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 20.

At a special meeting of the Hardoi Bar Association, newly established, Mr. Champet Rai, Barrister, moved that the system of remuneration commonly known as "back fee," which made a portion of the remuneration of the legal practitioner dependent on the success of the case, had a demoralising tendency and is opposed to the high and noble traditions of their honourable profession. The resolution was carried.

This custom was generally prevalent in the Punjab, writes a correspondent, until recently, when it was put a stop to by a Full Bench, seven out of nine Judges of which condemned the system and said that in future the Chief Court would take serious notice of cases in which practitioners were found stipulating for a "back fee." In Oudh this practice in several places is still said to prevail.

THE CANTONMENT CODE.

Suggested Modifications.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 20.

The Lucknow Cantonment House-owners' Association petitioned the Viceroy with reference to the proposed changes in the Cantonment Code of 1899, asking certain portions of the Code to be modified with the view of making the intention of the orders more definite, and thus prevent the worry and trouble house-owners are subjected to owing to different interpretations placed by Cantonment authorities on the wording of certain paragraphs, viz., notices are served on house-owners which petitioners maintain ought to be served on occupiers of houses, as it is clearly the occupiers' duty to be responsible for the sanitary condition of the house and compounds, the owner holding himself responsible when the house is vacant. As regards the fixing of rents petitioners say the Code defines the procedure, but cases have occurred in which committees of arbitration have declined to follow that procedure, because they are not contained in the House Accommodation Act. They complain that committees fix rents arbitrarily and without reckoning the value of the house, and therefore there is no rule to prevent this process being repeated from time to time.

N.-W. RAILWAY.

Line Breached.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 21.

A serious breach has occurred at mile 76 of the Fuleli and another at Budhka Takar near Mulla Katiar on the Indus, where a devastating breach occurred two years ago. The Jamshoro Bund at Gidu Bunder, which was seriously threatened, has been saved for the present, although the village of Jamshoro has been submerged owing to water passing through some sandhills adjoining the new loop bund.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 21.

Night running has been resumed, with certain restrictions, between Toba Tek Singh and Shorekot Road Stations on the North-Western Railway, where breaches had been made by floods.

THE MOHMAND RAID.

Work of Isolated Malcontents.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 21.

The Mohmand raid on the Abazai border is disappointing after the operations which have but just completed for the settlement of disputes in that quarter of the frontier, but may well be the work of a few isolated malcontents and not an indication that the work done by General Willcocks' expedition has failed.

THE SURAT INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The following has been issued in reply to Resolutions passed at the Industrial Conference held at Surat in December last :—

Letter from Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, B.A., LL.B., General Secretary, Indian Industrial Conference, held at Surat, dated 26th January.

"I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of the Resolutions passed by the Indian Industrial Conference at its meeting held at Surat on the 30th December last. I also beg to send a copy of the Annual Report of the Conference showing the industrial work done in the country during the 13 months ending with the 30th November. I beg you will be so good as to place these papers before His Excellency the Governor in Council."

Resolution.—The following letter should be addressed to the General Secretary to the Conference :—

"I am directed to inform you that Government have had under their consideration the Resolution passed at the Indian Industrial Conference held at Surat on the 30th December last, a copy of which was submitted to them with your letter, dated the 26th January.

"With reference to Resolution No. I, I am to invite your attention to Government Resolution, dated the 1st July, on the subject of the Industrial Survey of the Bombay Presidency, a copy of which was forwarded to you with Government letter, dated the 1st July.

"With reference to Resolution No. II, relating to Technical and Commercial Education I am to refer you to Government Resolution, Educational Department, dated July 20, 1906, dealing with this subject.

"With reference to Resolution No. III (Agricultural Education), I am to state that it is the announced policy of Government to extend agricultural stations as soon as trained men are available for this purpose. The best method of spreading among the cultivating and landholding classes a practical knowledge of the principle of scientific agriculture and modern methods was discussed at the Agricultural Conference held at Ahmedabad in November 1907 and a copy of the proceedings of that meeting is appended. Government are devoting their attention to the development of the Agricultural College at Poona. Agricultural schools cannot be started without teachers and text-books, and these are being gradually provided by the College, but until the advantages of primary education have been largely extended among the cultivating classes, the establishment of agricultural schools cannot produce much result. In the meantime the Agricultural Department is arranging to give instruction on the agricultural stations with reference to specific points, such as the selection of seed in any way not at present commonly practised or the cultivation of a new crop. Specific instruction, plus demonstration which may continue for a few months, is the line of work which the Department has in view for the immediate future.

"Concerning Resolution No. IV. on the subject of Agricultural Banks, I am to point out that the working of the Urban and Rural Co-operative Credit Societies in this Presidency is explained in the Press Note issued by Government on the 4th February. A copy of this note is appended, together with a copy of the Annual Report of the working of these Societies for 1906-07. The question of starting Agricultural Banks to help these Societies is under consideration.

"Regarding Resolution No. V (c) which deals with the Mining Industry; I am to say that Government are quite willing to encourage indigenous mining enterprise, but cannot promise preferential treatment without a more precise indication of what is meant by this expression.

"With reference to Resolution No. VI. on Cotton Spinning and Weaving, the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture in the Bombay Presidency for 1906-07 describes the measures taken by Government in developing cotton cultivation in that year and a copy of the Report is appended. It is not understood what is meant by the restrictions retarding the expansion of the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Industry referred to in the concluding part of No. VI.

"Government have noted the views of the Conference regarding the provision of facilities for affording practical instruction in weaving by the establishment of weaving schools at every important weaving centre and will consider them in connection with the results of the Industrial Survey of this industry.

Referring to Resolution No. VII. (a) dealing with the Sugar Industry, I am to observe that the question of the improvement of the Indian Sugarcane Industry was considered by a Sub-Committee appointed by the Board of Agriculture at Cawnpore in February 1907 a copy of whose proceedings is appended. The Report of the Sub-Committee was adopted by the Board subject to the modification that sugarcane experiments on the scale contemplated by the terms of reference should be started only in tracts where the crop was of commercial importance. The Board also suggested that Local Governments might consider the advisability of granting concessions to pioneer central sugar factories, when suitable tracts for the establishment of such factories are discovered. The Director of Agriculture in this Presidency has been requested to consider carefully the recommendations of the Board. His attention is at present occupied with manurial experimenss. When these are completed questions in connection with the cultivation of cane, its improvement by chemical selection and possibly the manufacture of sugar will be taken up. The suggestions made by the Board regarding the grant of concessions to pioneer central sugar factories will be considered when specific application for such concessions is made.

"Concerning the first poriton of Resolution No. VII. (b) regarding the provision of more extensive irrigational facilities for the development of the sugar industry, I am to observe that Government are fully aware of the importance of extending irrigation not only for sugarcane but for all crops, and canal projects have already been sanctioned and are under construction at Chankapur on the Girna, the Godavari canals in Nasik and Ahmednagar, and the Pravara in Ahmednagar. Further reports are under preparation for submission to the Government of India, who are equally desirous of extending irrigation by any schemes which can be shown to be sound financially.

"With regard to the imposition of a duty upon imported sugar referred to in the latter portion of Resolution No. VII (b) I am to remark that under item No. 8 of schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act a duty of 5 per cent. is already levied on imported sugar. Besides this rate of duty, the Government of India have power under section 8-B of the Tariff Act to levy special duty on imported sugar in certain cases. I am to add that this power has been exercised in the case of sugar imported from Denmark, the Argentine Republic and Russia.

REFRACTORY FIREMEN.

Sent to Jail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 21.

Eleven Chinese firemen of the s.s. "Strathspey" have been sentenced by Commander Hewett to rigorous imprisonment ranging from one to three months for assaulting the chif officer of that vessel.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, AUGUST 7, PARIS, AUGUST 8.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

Court.—The King and Queen left Goodwood on Saturday for Cowes, where they went on board the Royal Yacht.—The Prince of Wales reached Cowes on Monday night from Quebec, the "Indomitable" having made a record trip at an average speed of 24·8 knots an hour.—The Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife have returned to England.—The Duke of Connaught on Wednesday opened a new marine drive at Scarborough.

Art.—An International Art Congress is being held in London. It was preceded by the annual meetin of the Society of Art Masters.

Ecclesiastical.—The Rev. H. Bury, of Hampstead, has been elected Bishop of Honduras.—The Dean of Ripon writes in reference to our articles on Anglicanism and Nonconformity.—The Lambeth Conference ended on Wednesday, and its resolutions will be published to-morrow.

Election.—The Hon. Rupert Guinness on Saturday captured from the Liberals the late Sir W. R. Cremer's seat at Haggerston. Mr. Guinness had a majority of 157 over the Liberal and the Socialist combined.

Free Trade Congress.—An International Free Trade Congress opened at Westminster on Tuesday, Lord Welby presiding. Mr. Churchill welcomed the delegates, and the Prime Minister spoke at a banquet in the evening.

Law.—The Privy Council has refused to upset the judgments of Jamaica Courts making insurance companies liable for fire losses caused on the day of the earthquake. Their Lordships, reversing Ontario judgments, have rejected a claim against the city of Toronto for land seized for non-payment of taxes.—The Court of Appeal has reversed a County Court judgment against employers under the Compensation Act, and also a judgment against a trade union official for procuring a workman's dismissal.—The Court of Criminal Appeal has cancelled the death sentence in the Otley murder case ordering the prisoner to be confined as a criminal lunatic.—Mr. R. S. Sievier, charged with blackmailing Mr. J. B. Joel was acquitted.

Motor Traffic.—Fatal and other serious accidents caused by motor traffic continue to be reported, and many indignant letters reach "The Times."

Naval and Military.—Rear-Admiral Sir H. B. Jackson is to command the Third Cruiser Squadron; Rear-Admiral Sir J. R. Jellicoe is appointed Third Sea Lord of the Admiralty and Controller of the Navy.—Major-General Sir J. Maxwell is to command the troops in Egypt.

Parliament.—The House of Lords on July 30 gave a third reading to the Old-Age Pensions Bill and Irish Universities Bill, with an amendment to the latter authorizing the erecting of places of worship by private benefaction within the precincts of the University or college. The House of Commons cancelled this amendment, as well as (on the grounds of privilege) most of the changes inserted by the Lords in the Pensions Bill. The Lords did not insist on retaining their amendments, but passed a resolution declining to accept the House of Commons' view on the question of privilege. The Session ended on Saturday, August 1, when the Commons discussed martial law in Natal and the Indemnity Bill. Colonel Seely said he believed the Natal Government was as anxious as his Majesty's Government to do justice to the native races.

Peace Congress.—The Universal Peace Congress at Westminster ended on Saturday, after discussing, among other questions, the use of airships in war. The delegates were entertained by the Government at a banquet, when the Prime Minister spoke. An Australian Bishop's defence of universal military service was strongly objected to.—A labour demonstration against militarism was held on Saturday in Trafalgar-square.

The Bank Holiday was favoured with very fine and hot whether in London. Enormous crowds visited the Franco-British Exhibition and all the open-air resorts.

The Earl of Clarendon was married on Wednesday to the Hon. Mrs. Edward Bourke.

The Feeble-Minded.—We publish a summary of the Royal Commission's very important recommendations.

Weather.—A dry period of 17 days ended on Wednesday.

Wills.—Mr. J. G. Ross, of Perth, left £372,199 ; Sir John Evans, £147,347 ; Colonel Wethered, £98,468 ; Lord Crawshaw, £328,536; and the Rev. John Godding, £73,580. Miss Jane Cunningham has left £6,000; and Mrs. Hannah Bland £20,500 for benevolent purposes. The sum ultimately to go to the National Gallery under Mr. Colnaghi's will is about £80,000.

SPORTING.

Athletics.—At Dublin on Saturday the Irish Americans beat the Irish Athletic Association by seven events to four. At the Stadium the South London Hariers beat the Racing Club de France by four to three. A Highland games gathering took place at Stamford-bridge on Monday.

Automobilism.—At the Brooklands Race Meeting on Monday two cars were overturned at different times, one of the participants being killed and another seriously injured. In a race on Saturday a record speed of 101¼ miles an hour was attained.

Cricket.—Surrey beat the Philadelphians last week; Essex beat Northamptonshire; Kent beat Hampshire ; Middlesex beat Gloucestershire, by two runs; Sussex drew with Notts, and Haileybury with Cheltenham, while Marlborough beat Rugby. This week Yorkshire beat Lancashire, Kent beat Sussex, Gloucestershire beat Essex, and Derbyshire beat Hampshire. Notts drew with Surrey, Warwick with Worcestershire, and Middlesex with Somerset. Subject to certain conditions, the Australian Board of Control has accepted the invitation to send a team to England next year.

Golf.—The competition for the Calcutta Cup has begun at St. Andrews. In a professional tournament on Tuesday, Braid, the open champion, was first in a stroke competition with 69, against 74 by H. Vardon, 77 by Taylor, and 79 by Herd. In a foursome, Vardon and Taylor beat Braid and Herd by 3 holes up and 2 to play.

Polo.—The Otter Vale tournament has been abandoned owing to a fatal accident to Mr. H. E. Lambe.

Racing.—Mr. L. Rothschild's Radium won the Goodwood Cup last week. This week Major Edwards's Lagos has won the Brighton Cup and Mr. D R. Browning's Forerunner II. the Hull Cup.

Rowing.—At the Olympic Regatta last week all the events were won by the United Kingdom.

Swimming.—Miss Lily Smith, a London girl of 18, accomplished a 20 miles swim in the Channel on Saturday.

Yachting.—In the Royal Yacht Squadron's Regatta at Cowes on Tuesday Brynhild won the King's Cup. On Wednesday the race for Lord Wandsworth's Cup was won by Shamrock, and that for the German Emperor's Cup by Herr Krupp von Bohlen's Germania.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Treasurer of South Australia charges the Agent-General in London with disobedience, resulting in the failure of the States Loan. The Agent-General denies the charge.

Canada.—A fire in the Crow's Nest region of the Rocky Mountains has destroyed the town of Fernie and a vast amount of property, besides probably 200 lives. Lord Roberts has had to cancel his public engagements owing to the effects of the heat, which has now, however diminished. On Wednesday he gave an interesting reply to an address at Ottawa.—Crop prospects are most encouraging, but there is a great scarcity of harvest hands.

Hongkong.—The Governor reports that in the typhoon of July 27 one river steamer was lost with about 250 passengers. Otherwise the lost of life, so far as is known, was not heavy.

New Zealand.—A statement by Sir J. Ward describes the financial position of the Dominion as unusually strong.—A Trades Council warning against immigration is described as unfounded.

South Africa.—In Cape Colony, local financiers offer the Government a loan to build new Law Courts. The Education Bill question is to be compromised.—Dinuzulu has been committed for trial. The Natal Assembly has agreed to reopen negotiations regarding his salary.

THE UNITED STATES.

Railway Rates.—The transcontinental lines are abandoning their Oriental trade, owing to the Government's new rate regulations.

The New York Police are carrying on a campaign against evil-smelling motors and unmuzzled dogs.

FOREIGN.

Austria is said to be introducing representative institutions into Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Belgium and the Congo.—The Colonial Law is making very slow progress through the Chamber.

Cuba.—The Conservatives have won the Provincial and Municipal elections, and the American Governor takes an optimistic view of the situation to follow the withdrawal of the American forces.

Egypt.—The editor of the "Lewa" has been fined £20 for publishing abuse of the Ministry of War.

France.—Serious collisions between strikers and the troops have been followed by the arrest of most of the officers of the General Confederation of Labour.—The President returned on Tuesday from his visit to the northern Sovereigns. His presence at his daughter's wedding is to be "tolerated" by the Archbishop of Paris.

Persia.—The revival of the Turkish Constitution greatly encourages the Nationalists. Uncertainty and insecurity are daily increasing at Teheran. The conflict at Tabriz continues.

Russia.—A congress of the Orthodox Church has taken up a reactionary position.—The new Finnish Diet has been opened.

Turkey.—Said Pasha, the grand Vizier, and the other Ministers have resigned. It is believed that Kiamil Pasha will form a new Cabinet. Two ex-Ministers have been arrested. Said Pasha appears to have countersigned a decree under which all the criminals in Constantinople were set free. Izzet Pasha has escaped in a British ship. Fehim Pasha is said to have been lynched.—A deputation of soldiers came to Constantinople a few days ago to make sure that the Sultan had not been deposed. His Majesty received them very cordially.

Aerial Navigation.—Count Zeppelin's airship on Tuesday journeyed from the Lake of Constance to Mayence in less than ten hours. Unfortunately, while it was being repaired on a hill near Stuttgart, it was torn from its moorings by a hurricane, and, after an explosion, was totally destroyed. The German Government is giving Count Zeppelin £25,000.—The Russian Government has offered a prize of £5,000 for a flying-machine competition next year.—Captain Baldwin's steerable balloon has made its first trip at Washington.

Obituary.—Mr. W. Lavino, our Paris Correspondent ; Vice-Admiral Tudor ; Mr. Alfred Webb ; Maj.-Gen. H. A. Justice ; Herr Von Lucanus.—"Times".

MLLE. FALLIERES'S MARRIAGE.

Plans for Monday's Ceremony.

Although the daughter of the President of the Republic is to be married on Monday to M. Jean Lanes, the Secretary-General of the Presidency, there is little at the Elysee Palace to indicate that such an important event is imminent. Both bride and bride-groom are very reserved in disposition, and for this reason, as well as in view of the fact that there has been a recent death in M. Lanes' family, the wedding will be as quiet and simple as possible. There will be no reception at the Elysee, and no official invitations will be issued for the civil marriage, which the law compels, or for the religious ceremony at the Madeleine.

The bride's witnesses will be her cousin, M. Serizac, and Professor Lannelongue a senator and friend of her father ; those of the bridegroom will be his brother; M. Nelson Lanes and his uncle M. Baradez.

The civil marriage will take place at 10-30 in the morning at the Mairie of the Rue d'Anjou near the Ellysee which for the first time in its history will witness, a marriage in a presidential family.

FAMOUS PRECEDENT.

President Grevy's daughter, afterwards Mme. Wilson, was married at the Elysee, in deference to the President's wishes but this was an infringement of the spirit of the law and M. Fallieres has declined to follow the precedent set by his predecessor.

Although the president of the French Republic since the passing of the Separation Law has forfeited the good graces of the Vatican it is understood that the Pope has agreed to "tolerate" the presence of M. Fallieres, in his capacity of private citizen at the Church of the Madeleine on Monday, and the President will therefore be present to give away his daughter. The nuptial benediction will be pronounced by the Cure of the Madeleine but the members of the Government will not be present at the religious ceremonial.

In the evening, after the wedding, M. and Mme. Lanes will leave Paris for the Department of Lot-et-Garonne, where the honeymoon will be spent on M. Lanes' estates.

Mlle. Fallieres yesterday received at the Elysee, from the members of the Municipality of Rambouillet, as a wedding present, a superb gold casket richly decorated with views of the chateau and other scenes of particular interest to herself and her betrothed.

Lieutenant D. M. Field is posted as Durbar Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir.

Colonel Pinhey, lately acting Private Secretary to the Viceroy, has been placed on special duty in the Foreign Office for a few days prior to reverting to his permanent appointment at Gwalior.

Captain T. S. B. Williams, I.M.S., has three months' leave, Captain M. E. White, officiating during his absence as Residency Surgeon, Persian Gulf.

A second battalion of the 10th Gurkha Rifles will be raised at Almora during the ensuing cold weather. Lines will be available there as the 1st battalion of the 3rd Gurkhas is proceeding to Chitral next month.

THE KING'S REVIEW.

Parade of the Channel Fleet.

LORD C. BERESFORD ON ROYAL YACHT.

Portland Bill, Aug. 7.

A grey, cloudy morning threatened unsatisfactory conditions for the review by the King of the fleet lying in the harbour. But long before the King's yacht was sighted the sun burst through the clouds and brought a perfect summer day. It revealed the Channel Fleet in all its formidable splendour. Fresh from the mimic warfare of the North Sea manœuvres it lay at rest within the breakwaters between the shelving cliffs of the mainland and the bold point of Portland Bill.

Soon after breakfast there was a shifting of the lines. The torpedo-destroyer flotilla picked up their heels and stole away. Some miles out they met the Royal flotilla, paid their vociferous respects, wheeled into line, and escorted the King into harbour. The Royal fleet consisted of three vessels —the handsome and ponderous Victoria and Albert, in which were the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Edward: the swift little turbine yacht Alexandra, newly built for cruising in shallow waters, and the guarding destroyer Derwent.

Long before the destroyers sighted the Royal yachts, the fleet was aware of their approach. What with wireless telegraphy and the telephones of the coastguards it is safe to say that Lord Charles Beresford could have exactly located the Royal yacht at any moment of her cruise. Instantly the connection was made the great battle fleet sprang into life. Ships were dressed rainbow fashion, giving flickering touches of new colour to the gold, the blue, and the brown of the seascape.

THREE ADMIRALS' FLAGS.

Three admirals' flags were flying in the harbour. Admiral Loyd Charles Beresford, the Commander-in-Chief, was in the battleship King Edward VII; Vice Admiral Sir Berkeley Milne in the Hibernia; and Rear Admiral Foley in the London. Five vessels of the First Cruiser Squadron were in the harbour, but without a flagship. There were three lines of battleships and one of cruisers.

As the Royal flotilla approached each ship fired the customary twenty-one guns, the mighty thunder nearly deafening the people on the shore. The King's yacht, flying the Admiralty flag at the fore, the Royal Standard at the main and the flag of an admiral of the Fleet at the mizzen came slowly into the harbour and steamed up and down the lines.

On the quarter-deck could be seen the King wearing full naval uniform, and the Queen in a light costume. As each ship was breasted the men led by their officers, raised three cheers and the ship's band played the National Anthem. His Majesty stood at the salute, while the sailors cheered and the Queen smiled with pleasure. Having completed the round, the Royal Yacht anchored near the flagship. A few minutes afterwards another thunderous salute burst forth.

The King and Queen in the Royal barge left the yacht and visited the flagship. The Admirals went aboard the Victoria and Albert to lunch with their Majesties, and returned to their own vessels a little before three o'clock.

As the Victoria and Albert got under way a score and a half of bands struck up the National Anthem; a score and a half of ships made the hills echo with their loud salutes. And so the King steamed away, a flotilla of torpedo craft following him. In due course the destroyers saluted him and left, coming back at top speed into the harbour, the ship's crews saluting the Admiral as they passed.

The Press Association states that Sir John Fisher accompanied the King in the Royal yacht.

NIGHT ATTACK ON PORTLAND.

Admiral Montgomery, with a number of destroyers and scouts from the Channel Fleet, made an attempt to force an entrance into Portland Roadstead on Thursday night but was repeatedly repelled.

The gunners of the Royal Garrison Artillery and Volunteers occupied the forts at Weymouth, the breakwaters, and shore batteries in the island.

Searchlights played with dazzling effect on miles of water, and so well was every inch guarded that the crafty little torpedo-boats were sighted and fired on long before they reached the sheltered harbour. The first attack was at nine o'clock, but the invaders were quickly put to flight.

An hour later one-half of the powerful flotilla attempted to elude the vigilance of the watchers, whilst the remaining portion sought to approach from another direction and dash through one of the openings.

The plan worked well up to a certain point, but on being discovered and heavily cannonaded the attackers withdrew.

The final effort to thwart the defenders was made at midnight, but defeated, and the victory was completely in the hands of the shore defenders.

The attack created a good deal of interest, and was watched both from Weymouth and Portland by hundreds of visitors who in spite of the northerly wind, saw the operations out.

MAHOMEDAN WEDDING IN LONDON.

A wedding of a character said to be unprecedented in this country took place in the Wharncliffe Rooms of the Great Central Hotel, Marylebone, on Aug. 3, when Dr. Alma Latifi, of the Punjab Civil Service, son of Mr. Camrudin A. Latifi, J. P., of Bombay and London, was married according to Mahomedan rites to Nasima, fifth daughter of the late Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji, of Bombay, one of the most prominent Indians of his time, and a recognised leader of the Mussulmans of Western India. There were some 170 English and Indian guests, many of the latter, and particularly the ladies, being in their national costumes. The company, which was received by Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Latifi, Mr. Mohsin, B. Tyabji, I.C.S. (brother of bride), Mrs. Tyabji, and Major Syed Hasan, included the Earl and Countess of Cromer, Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. and Lady Fremantle, Sir Charles Lyall, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Sir Curzon Wyllie, Lady Scott, Lady Jardine, Major-Gen. Dickson, Mr. Harold Cox, M.P., the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dikshit, Mr. J. Waterhouse, R.A., and Mrs. Waterhouse, Major and Mrs. Bolonath, Mr. Yusuf Ali, I. C. S., Mr. W. Coldstream Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. K. G. Gupta, Dr. John Pollen and Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Thomas. Mr. Syed Hosain Bilgrami, of the India Council, officiated as "kazi" or priest of the ceremony. The preliminary questions usually put at "nikah" weddings by the priest to the bridegroom and to the "vakil" or agent of the bride having been duly answered, Mr. Bilgrami proceeded to the bride in an adjoining room, and in the presence of witnesses formally obtained her assent to marry the birdegroom and to her brother, Mr. Mohsin Tyabji acting as her agent. Returning to the assembly, the kazi recited verses from the Koran and then obtained the requisite assurances, first from the bridegroom and then from the vakil. After a benediction had been pronounced the deed of marriage was signed by the parties concerned and by some of the company including Lord and Lady Cromer. The bridegroom then joined the bride, who was in the graceful flowing robes of an Indian lady, and led her to the reception room where the guests filed past, each in turn offering their congratulations. Earlier in the day the civil contract in accordance with English law had been effected at the office of the registrar for the district. Photographs were taken of the company of the members of both families present and of the Indian ladies. The bride and bridegroom left shortly afterwards amid the applause of the assembled guests. They remain in England until the late autumn, when Dr. Latifi will return to his duties as a district officer in the Punjab.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Disastrous End to Count Zeppelin's Airship.

The official long-distance trial of Count Zeppelin's airship, which was frustrated by a defect in the machinery at the first attempt last month, was resumed on Aug. 4. A Berlin telegram of that date says:—The airship started on its [illegible] voyage at about six o'clock this morning in favourable conditions, and after passing over Constance, Schaffhausen, Basel, Strassburg Carlsruhe, Speyer, Mannheim, and Worms was sighted from Mayence shortly before four this afternoon. Count Zeppelin was received with enthusiasm upon his way down the Rhine, and at Strassburg his arrival was greeted by a salute of guns.

A Reuter telegram sent later from Oppenheim adds:—Count Zeppelin's airship came down in a quiet reach opposite Oppenheim between two piers, where a fresh supply of petrol was taken in. After dark preparations were made to continue the journey. With the help of some pioneers from Mayence the airship was towed out from the bank, and it rose into the air at 10-15 p. m., amid a storm of cheering from the spectators. After travelling a short distance up stream the airship turned and made for the lights of Mayence, which could be seen in the distance.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on August 5:—According to urgent advices from Stuttgart this evening, Count Zeppelin's airship, which was being repaired on the slope of a hill at Echterdingen, was torn from its moorings by a hurricane at three o'clock this afternoon, and, after being driven by the wind for a distance of fifty yards, the whole body of the machine exploded with terrific force. When the smoke had cleared away it was found that the airship had been totally consumed.

As far as it is possible to reconstitute the details of Count Zeppelin's voyage, adds the correspondent, it would appear that, after coming within sight of Mayence, one of the motors developed a flaw which compelled the airship to slow down and ultimately to descend on an arm of the Rhine between Oppenheim and Nackenheim shortly before six o'clock in the evening. The defect was temporarily repaired, and Count Zeppelin was able to reach Mayence about eleven o'clock at night. Turning for the homeward voyage, the airship retraced its course up stream as far as Speyer, where it diverged in the direction of Carlsruhe and made for Stuttgart, which was reached at about six o'clock in the morning. Two hours later a leakage in one or more of the balloons compelled Count Zeppelin to descend at Echterdingen, a small village on the slope of the Swabian highlands, where he was, compelled to await fresh supplies of hydrogen from Friedrichshafen, which were not expected to arrive until the evening. The local population throughout exhibited a sympathetic interest in the proceedings, but anthusiasm was damped by Count Zeppelin's repeated ill-fortune. The Duchess of Sparta, the Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, and Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse, who are staying in the neighbourhood, drove over in a motor-car to the airship's temporary anchorage at Nierstein.

The following provisional estimates of the airship's performance on the 5th are supplied by the Press. The voyage from Friedrichshafen, which the airship left at a quarter to seven in the morning, to Mannheim over Basel and Strassburg, distance of about 360 kilometres, was accomplished in eight hours. When Count Zeppelin landed above Mayence, shortly before six in the evening, the airship had been eleven hours continuously in the air, but as a result of the defective motor the average speed for the whole voyage had been reduced to 36 kilometres an hour. The return voyage from Mayence to Echterdingen, where Count Zeppelin landed on the hillside, occupied eight hours, although the distance amounted to only 200 kilometres. This reduced speed is attributed to the darkness as well as to the defective motor. The distance between the second landing-point and Friedrichshafen is about 120 kilometres. The best performance of the airship on its resumed trial, therefore, was the day's eight hours' voyage at a speed of 45 kilometres an hour from Friedrichshafen to Mannheim, where the flaw in the motor was discovered.

Echterdingen, Aug. 5. (Reuter).—The destruction of the Zeppelin airship occurred before the eyes of a crowd estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000 people. A sudden violent thunderstorm breaking over Echterdingen struck the balloon at its moorings and blue one of the cars into the air. It fell back striking the ground and a motor exploded setting fire to the adjoining parts of the airship. Several soldiers who were helping to hold down the airship and were dragged into the air with the ascending car were severely injured by the explosion. Nothing could now be done and the blazing airship was caught by the storm and driven up into the air where it was completely annihilated.

Count Zeppelin watched the destruction of his life's work in deep despair. After all was over he was brought to Echterdingen in a motor car.

Berlin, Aug. 5.—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, in agreement with all the heads of departments concerned, has sanctioned the payment to Count Zeppelin of the sum of 500,000 marks (£25,000) provided for in the essimates for 1908, as compensation to the Count for his many years of self-sacrificing creative work in the building of steerable airships.

NOVEL NEW YORK STRIKE.

Revolt Against Traction Trust.

New York, August 7.

New Yorkers, who ordinarily dislike walking when they can take a tramwaycar, are nevertheless tramping to-day whenever necessity drives them to make a journey across the town. They are doing this to injure the "Traction Trust," which yesterday declined to continue giving "exchange slips" for a free ride from east to west to passengers on the lines north and south.

The company's action is under the sanction of a legal plea that the dividends guaranteed on the stock of the original "cross-town" company can no longer be earned, but the working man, to whom the change means that he must pay 5d. where he formerly paid 2 1/2d. to get home or to worh, does not care what the reason is.

For the two days the junction points of the various lines have been the scenes of continuous disturbances, and extra policemen have been on duty to cope with the passengers' indignant rebellion. The cars which journey across the town are almost empty at hours when it was formerly difficult to get standing room. The tradesmen of the cross streets are complaining because custom has fallen.

The effect upon the poor is illustrated at the Vanderbilt Free Dispensary and Roosevelt Hospital which are in a side street some distance from the main tramlines leading to the poorer quarters. Their former attendance was 500 daily, but this is now decreased to fifty.

A SEVERE earthquake, distant about 500 miles, was registered on the Simla seismograph, on the 20th instant, beginning about 1-27 p.m.

BUSH FIRES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Terrib[illegible] have [illegible]e forest fires in the province of Vancouver [illegible] developed into a calamity of appalling magnitude. Fanned by a violent gale, the flames spread over an area of 100 square miles. The town of Fernie, which had about 6,000 inhabitants, has been practically destroyed, and other towns in the district have been gravely imperilled. Estimates of the loss of life vary. The destruction of property has been very great, the bridges, rolling stock, &c., of the Canadian Pacific Railway having suffered severely.

The Ottawa correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on Aug. 4:—From five to seven thousand men, women, and children, in full flight from the flame swept Crow's Nest region, from seventy to 125 dead at Fernie, Hosmer, Coal Creek, and Michel, and dls.7,000.000 (£1,400,000.) worth of property destroyed—such is the story of the disaster which has overtaken southern British Columbia. To-day it is said that the fire is under control, but the danger continues. It is an unparalied story of fire fanned by a wind of great velocity through a section of forest, valley, and mountain which had been rendered dry as tinder by a protracted drought. Since Saturday night special trains loaded with masses of frightened humanity, rendered desperate by the knowledge that everything in the world which they owned had been swept away, and almost perishing from thirst and hunger, have been lowly drawn into Cranbrook. In many cases only the remnants of families are represented; other families have been separated. Cranbrook immediately became a centre of great congestion. The destitute people were crowded into the homes of the citizens, which are spread out over the adjacent hills, and some were sent west-ward to other towns. Their harrowing stories of imminent danger and their pitiful condition of destitution have cast a pall over the community. Relief trains were immediately sent forward to the refugees in the hills and on the streams and lakes in the stricken region, who had been unable to get away. The women and childred were the first to arrive, the men remaining to face the danger and fight back the flames. The whole country has been a seething furnace since Friday, but the forest fires did not sweep up to the edge of Fernie until Friday night. Then at Hosmer, Fernie, Coal Creek, Crow's Nest, Michel, and other smaller points along the Crow's Nest, branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway a desperate struggle began. Fires were known to have been burning for a few days in an isolated section north of the line, but as this is quite usual at the present season of the year no real danger was feared. The fire is said to have originated nearly 100 miles north of the National Park, south of Banff, and to have slowly made its way down the Elk Valley towards Fernie. It is not certain that Hosmer and Michel were burned out completely, but much damage has been done there while only a few houses remain at Fernie and Coal Creek.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

The Prince of Wales has sent the following telegram, dated Cowes, August 4, to Lord Grey:—"I am so distressed to hear of the terrible destruction of life and property by the great fires in British Columbia."

Lord Minto, Viceroy of India, has sent from Simla the following telegram to Lord Grey:—"I shall be grateful to you if you can express my heartfelt sympathy with the sufferers in the terrible fire disaster in British Columbia."

Lord Grey received the following telegram from Lord Crewe, the Colonial Secretary:—"I have learned with very great regret of the disastrous fire in British Columbia, and earnestly trust that the loss of life and property may not prove to be as great as is now feared. I shall be glad to receive such information as your Government has to hand."

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

Ottawa, Aug. 6.—From all parts of the British Dominions messages of sympathy have been received. Lord Crewe telegraphs to the Governor-General as follows: "His Majesty has learnt with deep regret of the devastation and loss of life caused by the fire in British Columbia. I am commanded to express his Majesty's heartfelt sympathy with the bereaved and homeless and his earnest hope that the danger is now past." Lord Northcote telegraphs on behalf of the people of Australia his desire to offer the deepest sympathy with the bereaved and the sufferers from the disastrous forest fires.

A Correspondent, telegraphing from Cranbrook yesterday, says that on his way from Kootenay he saw immense bush fires, and a serious fire is reported to have broken out near Cranbrook itself. The Correspondent speaks in strong terms of the generous aid that has come to the distressed district from the neighbouring districts of the United States and says that Spokane's splendid generosity will do more to create good will between Canada and the Republic than anything else in the last fifty years.

Ottawa, Aug. 6 (Reuter).—Smallpox has broken out at Fernie and Cranbrook where the refugees from the fire-swept districts are crowded togother in extremely unsanitary conditions.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 6.—The number of deaths caused by the bush fire does not exceed forty.

GREAT GERMAN LOCK-OUT,

Threatened Paralysis of Shipbuilding.

Berlin, August 7.

The riveters of the Vulcan shipyard at Stettin, who went on strike some weeks ago rather than comply with a request or additional overtime on the warships building there have definitely rejected peace overtures and refused to resume work to-day.

On July 19 the Vulcan Yard, as a sequel to the strike, locked out the whole of its 8,000 employes, who have since been idle. As a result of the strikers' new decree, a lock-out becomes effective to-morrow in all the iron industry works in Stettin. These will close in support of the Vulcan Yard, and will immediately dismiss sixty percent of their workmen. In the event of his step being insufficient to make the riveters yield the Union of German Shipyards will proclaim a great lock-out on August 12, and the whole German shipbuilding industry will be paralysed.

This will affect the naval programme. At present the Ersatz Wurttemberg of the "Dreadnought" type and of 18,000 tons and three torpedo-boats are building in the Vulcan Yard. The latter were ordered only a few weeks ago but the launching of the Wurttemberg was originally intended for the end of August or the first part of September. The Vulcan yard risks a heavy penalty in case of non-fulfilment of its contract. "Force majeure" is the only recognised excuse, and a strike does not come under that category.

The Navy Department, according to the statement of a news agency, is of opinion that it is the duty of the management of the shipyard to prevent strikes, no matter if they are justified or not—a point which does not interest the Department.

There is also building in the Vulcan yard a cruiser which ought to be completed in October.

Hamburg, August 7.

The threatened lock-out on Wednesday next will affect 45,000 workmen, of whom 15,000 are not organised and have no union.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Geography a Subject of Examination.

An interesting correspondence—published in the annual report of the Civil Service Commissioners—has taken place between the latter body and the India Office and Treasury on the question of including geography as a subject of examination for the Civil Service of India, Eastern Cadetships, and Home Civil Service (Class I.). The proposal was first brought to the notice of the Civil Service Commissioners by a letter from the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and subsequently the matter was referred to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge to ascertain the opinion of the authorities of his university. In the latter case, the boards consulted—namely, the Special Board for Physics and Chemistry, the Special Board for Biology and Geology, the Special Board of Indian Civil Service Studies and the Board of Geographical Studies were unanimously of opinion that geography should be included in the examination and that it should be treated as a scientific subject, on the general lines of the schedule for part 2 of the Cambridge diploma in geography. The Special Board of Indian Civil Service Studies were strongly opposed to the introduction of historical and political geography as a subject independent of history. There was a difference of opinion as to whether scientific geography should be included in the natural sciences group, or should be treated as an independent subject.

In view of the recommendation from the two universities, the commissioners further considered the matter, and were informed, that, in recent years, the scientific study of geography has made great progress not only at Oxford and Cambridge, but in other universities. At Oxford and Cambridge a diploma in the science of geography is now awarded; the classes are well attended; and the study is actively pursued and advanced. In these circumstances, the commissioners decided that geography may now be regarded as having attained a recognised and independent place among the scientific studies which form part of the university training of the young men who compete for posts in the Indian and Home Civil Services, and that the time had, therefore, come to include the study in the list of subjects which may be taken up in the joint competicion for these services. It was also further agreed that it should be included among the natural science subjects, of which only four may be taken, the number of marks allotted to it being the maximum of 600. Thus did geography come to be recognised as a subject deserving a place in these competitions.

But certain difficulties presented themselves in regard to the definition of the subject in the syllabus. Historical geography already had its place in the subject of general modern history. Political geography is a subject which is rather a test of memory than of ability, and the commissioners agreed with the Cambridge authorities in thinking that it should not be included in the syllabus. There remained, however, a number of branches of scientific geography, some, if not all, of which could be included so as to form a syllabus not inferior in scope and difficulty, and as a test of ability and mental training, to the syllabus of any one of the various scientific subjects with which geography would have to take its place. The delimitation between geography and geology, and, perhaps, between geography and some other subjects, had to be carefully considered, so that no candidate should take double credit for similar work. These circumstances being kept in view, the commissioners were of opinion that the syllabuses prescribed for the diplomas in geography at Oxford and Cambridge would afford a useful guide in framing, with necessary modifications, the syllabus for geography in this examination. In making the recommendation the commissioners stated that they were influenced, on the one hand, by the importance of the subject, and, on the other, by the progress made by the study at the universities. It was eventually decided that after this year geography, treated scientifically, should be added to the list of subjects included under natural science, of which four may be taken, the India Office and the Treasury both agreeing.

BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

An influential and numerously attended deputation waited on Aug 1 on the Secretary of State for the Colonies to make representations on behalf of the British Indians in the Transvaal, Natal, and Rhodesia. Sir Charles Bruce, late Governor of Mauritius, introduced the deputation, which included Lord Reay, the Bishop of Southampton, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Sir E. Sassoon, M.P., Mr. Harold Cox, M.P., Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P., and the Hon. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E.

In his introductory remarks Sir Charles Bruce dwelt upon the loyal peaceful and industrious character of his Majesty's Indian subjects in the Colonies as experienced by him during some forty years in office in Mauritius, British Guiana, and elsewhere. He pointed out and deplored the dangerous effect that the ignoring of Indian pride and sentiment in the colonies where they had settled might have upon the trust and faith in the Raj which had always been so strongly marked a characteristic. He assured the Secretary of State that the deputation realised the difficulties surrounding this question, and that their object was to ask his lordship for an assurance that he would use his friendly offices with the Colonel Governments in the interest of our Indian fellow subjects, who, being unrepresented in these colonies, were compelled to turn for assistance to the parent Government. He appealed to his lordship to take such steps as would satisfy British Indians that their interests and welfare were as dear to the Imperial Government as those of any other section of his Majesty's subjects.

Mr. L. W. Ritch, of the South Africa British Indian Committee, presented the case of the grievances complained of by the British Indians and the history leadiag up to them. Lord Reay, the Bishop of Southampton, Mr. Harold Cox, Mr. J, M. Robertson, Mr. Gokhale, and Sir M. Bhownaggree addressed his lordship from different points of view, emphasising the hardship of the lot of the British Indians in these colonies, and of the grave danger their undoubted grievances constituted to the peace of the empire.

Lord Crewe replied sympathetically, and expressed his appreciation of the moderation and the recognition of the difficulties shown by the speakers. He stated that he was prepared to make freindly representations if and when occasion required, and expressed the opinion that the misunderstanding between the Transvaal Govenment and the British India community should not be incapable of a friendly settlement.

FROM the 8th to the 14th instant, 2 Europeans, 13 East-Indian, 38 Native Christians, 485 Hindus, and 110 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 648. The death-rate was 66·1 per mile, the mean for ten previous year being 59·9. The deaths are thus classified:—Plague 1, cholera 140, small-pox 1, fevers 158, bowel complaints 74, and other causes 274.

THE CHURCH AND DIVORCE.

Decision of the Bishops.

London, August 8.

We publish below the resolutions adopted by the two hundred and forty-three bishops of the Anglican Church at the Lambeth Conference just concluded, which were issued yesterday, along with the encyclical letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury addressed to the "faithful." These resolutions cover all the great problems of modern life—religion, education, socialism, and marriage. The question of ritualism, the Athanasian Creed and union of the Protestant churches were fully debated.

On the subject of divorce the bishops take the emphatic stand of recognising no divorce except on the ground of misconduct, of refusing the blessing of the Church to the guilty who remarry, of regarding it as undesirable to give that blessing to the innocent who remarry, but not of refusing Communion to the innocent who remarry under civil sanction.

The problem of the deceased wife's sister is untouched.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions on marriage are as follow:—

The growing prevalence of disregard of the sanctity of marriage calls for the active and determined co-operation of all right-thinking and clean-living men and women in all ranks of life in defence of the family life and the social order, which rest upon the sanctity of the marriage tie. The influence of all good women in all ranks of life should be specially applied to the remedying of the terrible evils which have grown up from the creation of facilities for divorce. The Conference reaffirms the resolution of the Conference of 1888 as follows:—

(a) That inasmuch as Our Lord's words expressly forbid divorce except in the case of adultery, the Christian Church cannot recognise divorce in any other than the excepted case, or give sanction to the marriage of any person who has been divorced contrary to this law during the life of the other party.

(b) That under no circumstances ought the guilty party in the case of a divorce for adultery be regarded during the life-time of the innocent party as a fit recipient of the blessing of the Church on marriage.

(c) That, recognising the fact that there always has been a difference of opinion in the Church on question whether Our Lord meant to forbid marriage to the innocent party in a divorce for adultery, the Conference recommends that the clergy should not be instructed to refuse the Sacraments, or other privileges of the Church, to those who, under civil sanction, are thus married.

When an innocent person has, by means of a court of law, divorced a spouse in order to contract another marriage, it is undesirable that such a contract should receive the blessing of the Church. Carried by 87 votes to 84.

The declining birth-rate is the subject of grave resolutions, describing it as "hostile to national welfare."

CHURCH AND SOCIALISM.

Important resolutions "recognise the ideals of brotherhood which underlie the Democratic movement of this century," and call upon the Church to show sympathy with it. A committee for social service should be part of every diocese, or even parish.

The Christian owner should "recognise that property is a trust held for the benefit of the community. The Conference urges upon members of the Church-practical recognition of the moral responsibility involved in their investments. This moral responsibility extends to

(a) The character and social effect of any business or enterprise in which their money is invested;

(b) The treatment of the persons employed in that business or enterprise;

(c) The due observance of the requirements of the law relating thereto;

(d) The payment of a just wage to those who are employed therein.

PRIMATE'S POINT.

REVIEW OF THE CONFERENCE'S WORK.

The Primate in his Encyclical states that the bishops number in all two hundred and forty-three. In his review of the work of the Lambeth Conference, he stated:—

"The purity of family life is the basis of all national stability. We would impress upon all our people the necessity for the formation of a pure and upright public opinion among women and men alike. We are aware than upon some of the questions which have been raised on the subject of marriage we are speaking with less decision than may be expected, and that there are questions with regard to which we fail altogether to give such guidance, as in some parts of our communion is gravely needed.

"It must be remembered that the Conference is gathered from churches differing not only in the conditions under which they have to deal with these questions, but in the formal canons by which their action is ruled. In view of this fact we have come to the conclusion that these questions must be dealt with separately in the several churches.

"We have on this ground left without an adequate or general declaration of judgment the difficulty which has been constituted for the Church of England by recent legislation concerning marriage with a deceased wife's sister."

VISHA OSWAL BANIAS.

The Row at a Dinner.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate Inspector Stenson charged Thala Mulji and sixteen others with rioting on Wednesday at the Caste Wadi in Samuel Street. There are two factions in the Visha Oswal Bania community and the row took place in connection with a caste dinner. Mr De Souza and Mr. Vijaykar, Pleaders and Mr. Fereira, Solicitor, and Mr. Oliviera, Pleader, defended the accused. The hearing was adjourned as one of the accused was in hospital and unable to attend.

Mr. Fereira, Solicitor next presented an application on behalf of Mr. Deoraj Tockersey praying for summons against Nansey Pacharia and Nensey Deoraj on a charge of abetting assault upon himself, and forty-five others, and with being members of an unlawful assembly, with rioting and mischief. The Magistrate ordered the information to be forwarded to the police for enquiry and report.

On the application of Inspector Stenson the Court issued a notice calling upon Mr. Deoraj Tockersey and Mr. Nensey Deoraj, the leaders of the two parties respectively to show cause why they should not be bound over against allowing a breach of the peace among their men.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SAHIB of Gwalior has been pleased to offer Mr. Malabari Rs. 50,000 for the Seva Sadan and the Consumptives' Home Schemes, expressing a wish to make further contributions towards the objects in course of time. His Highness is also desirous of establishing at Gwalior an institution on the lines of the Seva Sadan. Branches of the Sadan are to be opened, we understand, at Baroda, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad Sind and and other places.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Concluded from page 6.)

The Corporation will also provide free of charge the steamers for the Congress excursions on the Elbe to Meissen and Saxon Switzerland. In Japan, Count Hayashi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has accepted the honorary presidency of the Japanese Esperanto Association, and in a public letter recommended his fellow countrymen to take up Esperanto, which he calls the gospel of the world. I wonder that we have heard nothing of Esperanto in connection with all the International Congresses that have been held in Londen this yeac.

INDIAN MAHOMEDAN WEDDING.

The interior of the fine banqueting hall of the Hotel Great Central presented a very pretty sight on Monday afternoon, when before a large company of English and Indian people the marriage of Mr. Alma Latif, I.C.S., with Miss Nasima Tyabji, daughter of the late Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji, was solemnised according to Moslem rites. Amongst those who accepted the invitations of the bride's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Mohsin B. Tyabji, were Lord and Lady Cromer, Sir C. J. Lyall, Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmond and Lady Fremantle Sir Curzon Wyllie, Mr. Harold Cox, M.P., Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Lady Jardine, Lady Scott, Professor Capper, Hon. Mr. S. H. Dixshit, Mr. J. Walerhouse, R. A., Dr. John Pollen, Mr. K. G. Gupta, Mr. S. Digby, Mr. A. Yusufali, I.C.S., Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Thomas, Mrs. and Miss Ferrers Nicholson. Two or three of the Mahomedan gentlemen present wore ordinary English morning dress with fez, but the majority were resplendent in gorgeous Oriental costumes. The bride was charmingly attired in Eastern dress as were the other Moslem ladies. The acting Kazi was Mr. Bilgrami, member of the Secretary of State's Council, and his equally esteemed brother, Major Syed Hasan acted as a sort of master of the ceremonies. For the benefit of the English guests a paper describing the ceremony was distributed in the room and as Mahomedan weddings are not conducted in London hotels every day and attended by members of another faith it may be interesting to reproduce the explanation. It is as follows:—

The "Nikah-Khwan" (Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk Sayad Hosein Bilgrami) will ask the bridegroom whether he agrees to marry the bride, and if so, what the "Mahr" (dowery) will be.

On the bridegroom replying in the affirmative and mentioning the amount of the "Mahr," the "Nikah-Khwan" will enquire whether he authorises him to perform the "Nikah" and complete the contract of marriage on his behalf.

On the bridegroom replying in the affirmative, the "Nikah-Khwan" will proceed to the bride and ask her in the presence of witnesses whether she agrees to marry the bridegroom, and further, whether she agrees that Mr. Mohsin Tyebji should act as her "Vakil" (agent) at the "Nikah."

On the bride replying in the affirmative, the "Nikah-Khwan" will return to the bridegroom with the bride's "Vakil" and the witnesses.

The "Nikah-Khwan" will then recite verses from the Koran, and addressing the bride's "Vakil" will say three times in Arabic, "I do offer to marry my principal, Dr. Alma Latifi, of the Indian Civil Service, son of Camrudin Amirudin Abdul Latifi, to thy principal, Nasima Khatun, daughter of the late Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyabji, at the "Mahr" mentioned." The bride's "Vakil" will each time reply, in Arabic, "On behalf of my principal, Nasima Khatun, daughter of the late Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyabji, I do accept marriage with thy principal, Dr. Alma Latifi, of the Indian Civil Service, son of Camrudin Amirudin Abdul Latif, at the 'Mahr' mentioned."

The "Nikah-Khwan" will then pronounce his benediction, and the "Nikah-Nama" (deed of marriage) will be signed by the parties concerned and some of the company.

The bridegroom will then join the bride and lead her to the reception-room.

After the interesting ceremony in the Wharncliffe Rooms the whole company adjourned to the spacious winter garden where they were photographed in a group.

MR. J. A. SHEPHERD.

I much regret to hear of the death of Mr. J. A. Shepherd, late of Bombay. The sad event occurred yesterday at the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne. He was one of the most independent men I ever met and absolutely fearless. He did not suffer fools gladly and was candid to bluntness, but behind a somewhat harsh manner, as it seemed to strangers, there was a kind heart and those who enjoyed his hospitality at the Scottish chateau he rented, say that there never was a more generous host. His intimate friends were devoted to him. I had written thus far when I received from one of those intimate friends, Dr. John Pollen, a letter from which availing myself of the permission he gives me I make the following extracts:—

"He was the kindest and best of friends to me and a fine fellow in every way.

"He belonged to an old and distinguished family in the West of England (Devon), closely connected with the Saviles—but in early life the took to the sea. It was as a young officer of the P. and O. that he conceived the idea of ferry-steamers across the Harbour—and a line of steamers plying along the coast and up the creeks north and south of Bombay. This idea he was subsequently able to realise with the assistance of Haji Kasim—and together they founded the now well-known steamship Company, famous as Shepherd and Co. These steamers were intended chiefly, if not exclusively, for the use of native passengers—and they served their purpose admirably. They were highly popular with the natives who recognised what an immense improvement they were on the old means of conveyance up and down the coast-line.

"Mr. Shepherd's character was essentially British, he was sturdily independent and incapable of flattery. He hated the lie or anything like trickery, and he had a wholesome contempt for shams and affectations. He used to ridicule what he called the "I have-the-honour to be" attitudes, moods and terms of ultra-officials and his correspondence with the Salt and Customs and Light-House authorities, and even with Secretaries to Government and Members of Council, was of a very determined and downright character. His communications were not "frequent", but they were sometimes "painful and free", and shocked the sense of official propriety of certain Cælestials who declared they had "the honour to be his obedient servants:"—A strong upright just man was Mr. Shepherd and gifted with great business and administrative capacity. He knew all his subordinates, stuck closely to his work, and having put all his eggs in one basket, kept his "master's eye" steadily on that basket. He was always able to work cordially with his native colleagues and subordinates who appreciated his sterling British qualities and strength of character and loved him for his many acts of great charity and thoughtfulness. A kinder-hearted man or a more hospitable host than Mr. Shepherd, Bombay has never seen (and this was one of the reasons why the hearts of his many friends and acquaintances went out to him in deepest sympathy when he lost his only son—just on the verge of manhood—a decade or so ago). His chief enjoyment consisted in making others enjoy themselves and one of his main-reasons for leasing "Delvini—Sir Alexander Muir-Mackenzie's seat near Murthly in Perth—was that he might be able to give his Anglo-Indian friends a good time,—and some good shooting and fishing on their return from the East.

"Mr. Shepherd, as you know, leaves a widow (*nee* Meiklejohn) and two daughters,—the elder married to Mr. J. Steven, Head of a big Iron Firm in Glasgow, and the other to Major Trimnell, R. A."

OLLA PODRIDA.

Mr. Gokhale left London on Tuesday for Vichy where he is to take the "cure." He returns to England in time for the autumn Session of Parliament when Indian questions are expected by him and his friends to be prominent in the House of Commons.

I hear that the recent dinner at Bailey's Hotel, South Kensington, of the wives of past and present Bombay Civilians was so successful that it is proposed to make the event an annual one.

In recognition I presume of the valuable assistance rendered by him in Kent in connection with the Haldane Scheme, Lord Harris has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty and Colonel in the Territorial Force. Hitherto as Commandant of the Royal East Kent (Duke of York's Own) Yeomanry, your ex-Governor had the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and Honorary Colonel.

If the desire with which the Jam of Nawanagar is credited reaches fruition a great heat is in store for lovers of cricket in India. He is, I am told on good authority, trying to arrange to take out with him a full team selected from the English county elevens. It is stated that Holland, the Surrey player, has promised to be one of the number.

From this morning's "Times" I cull the following:—"Dr. Forbes, director of the Liverpool City Museum, has just opened at Waterloo a new museum which forms a charming addition to the library buildings, the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Within the museum is housed a fine and comprehensive collection of British birds, the gift of Colonel Echalaz. Besides the ornithological specimens, which number over 130, there is on view an exceptionally fine tiger shot by Colonel Echalaz in India. The birds are represented in their natural surroundings, and the effect is interesting, instructive, and picturesque." I presume that the Colonel Echalaz referred to is the officer who will be remembered by older residents in Bombay in connection with the Marine Battalion as that regiment used to be called.

I met the other day another well-known Bombay officer, General Sir Stanley Edwardes, and was glad to hear from him that the school established some years ago, chiefly fer sons of Army officers and Civil officials, is doing well. Since its removal to its present quarters in the neighbourhood of Windsor, the Prime Minister has greatly interested himself in the school and his assistance has been very valuable. It will be remembered that the lamented Mr. Herbert Birdwood was one of those who worked hard to establish the institution on a sound footing. That things are not what they seem is exemplified by a delightful telegram which the "Times" prints from its New York correspondent. At Atlantic City the "freak exhibition" contravened the Sunday ordinance and consequently was raided by the police. They have a short way in American with those who offend against the minor laws and the poor freaks were marched off to the cells "where a striking transformation" took place. The leopard we are told changed his spots and the Ethiopian his skin. "The Wild Man of Borneo, whose speciality was biting steel bars and carrying off small children into his native element, became suddenly tamed: the human monster with the legs of a mule, who 'had puzzled all the scientists of Europe,' resumed the artificial extremities he wears when not on exhibition; the denizen of the African forests who subsisted upon snakes and wild grasses meekly ate sandwiches; the tattooed lady, marked when a baby with the indelible sign off her tribe, washed off the indelible tattoo with a sponge; the bearded woman changed his skirts for the masculine habiliments which he wears off duty; and 'the Beautiful Helene,' famous as a fat lady, shrank to ordinary proportions after the police matron had removed several pillows from her person." All this is enough to make the Great Barnum turn in his grave.

THERE is a considerable rise in the London quotations of several Indian Mining Companies shares, according to the special telegram we publish in another column. As compared with last week's prices, Anantapur Gold shares are up 1s. 2d., Champion Reefs 2s. 6d., Deccan Gold Fields Development 3d., Dharwar Gold Mines 6d., Kempinkote New 1 1-2d., Mysore Gold 1s. 3d., Nundydroog 2s. 8d., Ooregum ordinary 3d., Preference 1s. 9d., and North Mysore Manganese 2s. 7 1-2d. The value of Hutti shares has, however. declined by 1s. 3d.

UNREST IN INDIA.

Mr. S. B. Broacha's Views.

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A distinguished and representative gathering met at the Caledonian Station Hotel, on 31st July under the chairmanship of Mr. R. H. Appoo, to do honour to Mr. S. B. Broacha of Bombay, one of the Patrons of the Edinburgh Parsi Union, on the occasion of his visit to the City of Edinburgh. The following were unavoidably prevented from being present:—Lord Provost Gibson, Lord Guthrie, Lord Dundas, Lord Salvesen, and Sir William Turner. Among others, there were present :—Sir Alexander Simpson, Sir George Anderson, Bailie Maxton, Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ex-President of the Merchant Association, Col. Arnott, M.D., Mr. Drennan, Mr. Matheson and many others.

After the loyal toasts were duly honoured, the Chairman, in a most felicitous and eloquent speech proposed the health of the chief Guest of the evening, and on behalf of the Union availed himself of the opportunity of presenting him with an illuminated address and a casket, as a token of gratitude and esteem in which the members held him.

In reply, Mr. Broacha addressed the Company as follows :—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank you sincerely for the presentation of this beautiful Address on behalf of the Edinburgh Parsi Union. I thank you also for the kind things you have said of me, put in such nice words that, while you, Sir, were indulging in praises of me, I was just wondering to what great achievements of mine they were due. If I gave a little donation in the past, if I give a donation now, it is enjoined by our religion, by our precepts, and by the shining example of the members of our community who give from their abundance, not only to the societies and the poor of our own community, but also to the societies and poor of other communities in India. The only reason I could assign is instinct. They say babies and very small children act entirely on instinct. They repel the advances of some who ply them with sweets and cakes. They are attracted and become attached to others by a few kindly words. Similarly, it is between us an instinctive atttaction. You know I love my fellow-brothers; you know I am very clannish, and that I would to anything to raise their status and their happiness. That being so, what would I not do for my fellow brethren planted on the most distant part of the Empire from their home, to study a liberal profession for the alleviation and relief of the sickness and pain of their fellow-beings. That you should require an asylum or a club to converse on the different topics of the day; to exchange views on the progress of your studies, and to help the lame ducks; for the orthodox in religion and in politics, to rub shoulders with the heterodox, and bring about a happy mean; to teach and keep alive the grand tenets of our religion and even its symbols; a religion, the most ancient and sublime, founded on the bedrock of morality, "to speak the truth, to think the truth, and to do the truth"; and, by the help of that religion, to cultivate a passionate loyalty to the Empire in which we are born, and under which we have the freedom of conscience and the freedom of individual initiative.

ANARCHISTS IN INDIA.

When I spoke of the loyalty, I did not mean that the Parsis have ever swerved from the path of loyalty, but my eyes were directed at the distressing events happening in our distant and distracted country. If, by the cultivation of active and propagating loyalty, yon could win over some of the misguided students and youths from the leading-strings of the anarchists, you will not have done only your duty to your native country, but you will have deserved her blessings. In every age and in every country there are two classes of extremists; the one composed of honest men, grieved at the inequality of the human possessions, dream of a millenium of the community of goods; not knowing or stopping to think that it is not only impossible, but it is a bar to all social, moral, intellectual, mechanical and material progress. When every one has to have the same bread, who would emulate to work? Why, it would drive us back to savagery. I have sometimes thought that the Africans were once a very civilised nation until they got hold of this baneful idea, put the desert of Sahara between them and the civilisation to practise their doctrines, and went back to savagery. There is another class of extremist eaten up with discontent, disappointment and jealousy, always self-seeking and utterly selfish, who carry in their armoury blood, rapine, murder, incendiarism and all the wicked things that go to the disintegration of society, so that they may float on their turbid waters for notoriety and power. But when society is calm and on its even career, they are neither heard nor heeded; but there are times in the affairs of societies, people and nations, when their feelings are roused to their innermost depth by some great sentiment or great fear, or by both sentiment and fear—the sentiments and fears are the mothers of the greatest revolutions of the world—they send them into delirious madness, a sort of hallucination, and this is the time of saturnalia with these wicked men. There is not a lie more mendacious and utterly unbelievable that they will utter but will be believed; there is not a crime more heinous that they will instigate but will be perpetrated. And such is the time now raging in India.

THE ULCER ONLY SKIN DEEP.

I know and I could say with some authority that the ulcer is only skin deep. It has not gone down to the masses nor has it affected the upper classes. It has affected the students, youths and some educated men, but they are the fulcrum of the future, and unless the ulcer is cauterised at its seat, and men are brought to a path of sanity and of progress and reform, it may penetrate downward or shoot upward. It is the business of the greatest statesmanship, and a statesman of far reaching views, earnest, sympathetic and electric, with the nerves of iron and the fingers of a gentle nurse to analyse, to probe and incise deep, if necessary, to find out the causes and to apply the remedies.

MR. KIPLING'S SONOROUS BUT SILLY VERSES.

It is no use for the people of this country to solace themselves with the sonorous verses, "It is white man's burden," and the East is East and the West is West," of Mr. Kipling, the pander of the violence of the white races. The negroes of Africa never asked the white man to take up their burden by committing plunder and rapine upon them; dispossessing them of their home, their hearth, their territories and their country; to extort and oppress them. And what have you given to them instead? What civilisation have you infused in them? you have besotted and debauched them. The Chinese Empire never asked the whites to pluck her limb by limb until the victorious career of Japan called halt? East is not East and West is not West, but the East is West and the West is East; Asia and Europe are mere geographical expressions. And if an imaginary line on the Bosphorous divides East from West, then the East has given you your religion, your sense of conscience and the sense of the immortality of soul. The East is the mother of Prophets, and whether you call your civilisation Greek or Roman, both have come from the same source. The East has been the exporting country of civilisation, and the West the importing country until within a few hundred years, and now the tide is turned the other way. You cannot deny yourself the Caucasian and the Aryan civilisation, and that the East is the mother of your nations. The East had become immobile and somolescent by centuries of misrule and oppression, but it is now awakened. Look as Japan fifty years ago, she was beyond the pale of civilisation; within thirty years she learned the art of peace and war from you, and defeated one of the greatest of the whites with your own weapons. And what difference is there now between Japan at the furthest East and England and France the furthest West, and if there is it would be soon obliterated. Remember that the human nature that dwells on the banks of Yang-te-Kiang or Tientsin is the same that dwells on the banks of Seine and Thames, inspired by the same intellectual and moral aspirations. We will now leave Mr. Kipling with his sonorous and silly verses to his raging admirers.

THE FIRST THREE GENRATIONS OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

There is no fire without smoke, and there could be no unrest in India without causes and reasons. Before the British Government was firmly established, India was in the throes of anarchy. There was no security to person or property, and the laws and justice were in abeyance. The Mahratha Empire, that carried seeds of decay and death at its very birth, was torn into pieces by centrifugal forces. The descendant of Baber and Akhbar was a prisoner in his own palace, under the control of the greatest of the Mahratha confederacy. The battle of Paniput had opened up the frontiers; and the warring chiefs and marauders for ascendancy or loot, ravaged and laid waste the country, and carried in their trail plunder, famine, and pestilence, under which how many millions may have perished history does not tell. At this time the advent of the British Government was glad tidings of great joy. It secured peace and order; gave security to person and property, and freedom of conscience, under just and equal laws impartially administered. They went to bed under the certainty of waking up therein. That was the first generation of British rule, and the people blessed it and prayed for its permanence. The second generation was a generation of the tales of my father and grandfather; they shuddered at the narration, thanked themselves they were not then, and they also blessed and prayed for the Raj. Up to the end of the second generation the education was vernacular, with elementary English in the Presidency towns. In the third generation the consciences of the rulers and of some great minds were aroused. They wrote, they discussed, minuted, and came to the resolution to establish a higher education in India, based on the lines of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, those mothers of statesmen, orators, jurists, philosophers, constitution builders, and empire builders. They considered and calculated the risk run, of the people aspiring to a larger share in the government of the country. They cheerfully faced it; that it is nobler in the traditions of the Britons to raise the subject nation to the height of the men of the Empire than to allow them to drivel into ignorance. The third generation was a generation of the pride of the teachers for their pupils, and the love of the pupils for their masters.

The Mutiny was a passing phase, the last effort of the dispossessed princes. It would not have come were it not for the culpable negligence of the Government of India borne of long security. They actually gave to Sepoys cartridges greased with cows' suet, to touch which was a profanation to which death was preferable. The emissaries o the princes took advantage of the occasion, and raised in them a great fear and a great sentiment for their religion, and the result was the Mutiny. The suppression of the Mutiny brought in its wake the great proclamation, which was the great charter both for the princes and the people. To princes it gave permanence of their States, descending in direct and indirect line. To the people it was the Magna Charta—their great bill of rights. Up to now, the rulers of the country and the merchant princes were called "Sahibs" and "Khandanee," or men of great ancestry and illustrious birth. I remember stories told of them, when I was a boy, by old men. Such and such a Sahib met me on the road. He stopped me and said, "'Seth I know everything. It is not right. You are persecuting your neighbour; you should not do it." I replied, "Sahib, hear me." I told my story. He said, "Seth, perhaps you are right, but we must not quarrel with our neighbours and friends, you must make up but if not, I will come and reconcile you both." Two or three days after he came and made us friends. Such noble "gatlemen" (gentlemen) Khandanee! and then the narrator extended his hand for a pat from the listener. And the same thing went round by others.

Gentlemen, I hope I am not tiring you—you will have to bear with me longer. The eyes of your country, the eyes of the civilised world, the eyes of your friends and foes are now directed on India. It is a tremendous problem that no ancient or modern Empire was called upon to face. A continent six thousand miles away from the seat of the Empire, inhabited by three hundred millions of people of many races and many religions. I hope your statesmanship and good luck that have solved many a knotty problem before may help you to solve this.

FOURTH AND FIFTH GENERATIONS OF THE BRITISH RULE.

And now, I come to the middle past of the fourth generation. The pupils had grown to men's estate, in the adolescence and pride of learning and intellectual attainments; they raised aspirations for a share in the Government of their country. They hoped that it would be offered to them, but the offer did not come. Then they gave a gentle tap at the door of the rulers, and they were benignly smiled upon. They gave a harder, and a harder, and a harder knock, and they were frowned upon. The process was repeated and repeated: and an intimation came that their education was shallow, and they would require some enerations to be fit. No, Sir, the education was not shallow; they had dived deep into Bentham, Locke and Mill and others. They had read, studied and digested the histories of the English Constitution, from Hallam upward and downward. They had noted its temporary defeats, and its permanent triumphs. They had committed to memory every word of the great and the glorious proclamation. In the Western Presidency they were all scholars of Dr. Harkness and Sir Alexander Grant, both Scotsmen; Sir Alexander Grant, the same who was afterwards the Principal of the University of Edinburgh and much beloved of his pupils; he was a man of profound learning and a golden heart. He actually loved his native pupils, read with them, walked with them, talked with them, and made friends with them; he actually improvised a stage in the College for the boys to play Shakesperian plays. No, Sir, the education was not shallow, but the rulers of India were all civilians except the three governors. And sometimes these were also civilians. For half the tenure of their office they were their pupils and under their tutelage. It had become an economic question, the same that now obtains in Australia, Canada and South Africa. And now the United States of America is copying their bad example; not "to cheapen labour and not to overstock the market." When these young men were refused they cried, "Are these the successors of those noble predecessors of whom their fathers and their grandfathers took so much pride and pleasure in talking about to us?"

COMPETITIONWALLA AND NON-COMETITIONWALLA.

Yes, Sir, the men are the same, but their environments were different. The modern civilian, who was then called competitionwalla, in contradistinction to his predecessor the non-competitionwalla, was a head and shoulder taller than his predecessor in intellectual attainments of learning. He was honest, truthful, conscientious, God-fearing and incorruptible, with high ideals and a good deal of side, which a successful University career engenders, but which is afterwards rubbed out by ridicule and the society of men. His predecessor was well grounded in education, he was equally honest, God-fearing, conscientious and incorruptible, without his high ideals, but with something better, great common sense. The civilian when he went out to India was a mere griffin. And no wonder? The boy who has to pass the difficult examination of the Civil Service at the age of nineteen has not much time to look about. He had no experience of the world. He had not been in the Society of the men of the world. He did not know of the complex nature of humanity; he did not know even his own countrymen except from platform speeches, which painted every elector a salt of the earth. His predecessor had much time to look about him; he had mixed in the society of men; he knew the complex nature of humanity, good, bad and indifferent and therefore he was tolerant and tactful and went out to India as a ruler of men. The modern civilian sat in the Court and he found some people perjuring away unabashed; he sat in his office and found some oily lies told by his subordinates, and both would have been less, were it not for his boyish, beardless face. The perjurers and the liars not coming up to his ideals, he came to the conclusion that India was a land of liars and perjurers. If he changed his opinions afterwards, any how the foundation was laid on bad ground. He did not know that even in his own country, there are wicked men who victimise the omnibus companies and corporations for damages by suborning witnesses for a glass of beer, or a bad breakfast. I remember when I was in England in 1882, there was a crop of such cases, and I remember a leader in the "Times" of the 11th December 1882, which still remains imprinted on my memory. But these are the froth and excrescences of society, for the people of these Isles are God-fearing, law-abiding, honest, truthful, with high ideals and are almost incurruptible, compared to other nations. If he had gone among the people in India, he would have found out that they were truthful, honest and God-fearing, and one trait in their character would have sufficed. The people in India never take their first meals without a bath and prayer.

HOW WIDELY THEY MIXED.

His predecessors went among them like laughing philosophers, and what they did not find in courts and in the office, they found among the people by mixing with them. They found them kindly, honest, and they have spoken and written accordingly about them; and how widely they mixed among them, I well tell you. In 1873, when I left my country for a long tour, I had a batch of officers on board the same ship with me, who sat on the decks and sang late into the night Hindustanee "Gazells" and songs, with intonation, enunciation and accent so perfect, and which could never have come to them without mixing very very widely amongst the people of all sorts and conditions. They may have even mixed with baser-metal. Of course our modern civilians would not contaminate themselves with these things but their predecessors got value for their money. I think the great resident at the Court of the Nizam, who married a Begum for love, did greater service to his country and to India than a dozen of these purists. Next year, when I returned from my tour, Major Bradford, who is now Sir Edward Bradford, the retired Commissioner of the London Police, came up to me on board the ship at Suez, and thanked me for being kind to his daughter and his son Daru, a splendid fellow who died the same year in India, to the great grief of his parents and to my sorrow. We became friends and so long as he was in the Indian Service we corresponded His friend, Sir Henry Daly, also came up to me and introduced himself. I told him about the events of my tour, and he told me Mutiny tales, one of which was confirmed by his son, of a Mohomedan mendicant, who is a walking gazette, and with whom he used to have talks, and he often twitted him with the question how many whites did he kill during the Mutiny, and he answered, "No, Sahib, I have saved many." In contrast to this, in this year in the month of April I had on board the same ship with me a Bombay civilian, who is a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay. I bubbled over to talk to him, he knew me by reputation; I knew him by reputation. I would have gone up and talked to him if I had not feared of a supercilious reception, or a thaw which would have given me the lockjaw. He could have come up to me with better grace, and I would have been mightily pleased. He would have learned something from me; certainly I could have learned nothing from him, and yet we left the ship as strangers.

SOCIAL AMENITIES.

At the Indian Civil Service Dinner the other day in London, where Lord Morley delivered a very sympathetic speech, I was wondering how many of them who sat at the dinner table had exchanged social amenities with the natives of India. Not at the great functions, or at the inaugural ceremonies, but at a private dinner of five or six, and cards and conversation afterwards. There are many civilians on the Council of the Secretary of State for India, how many of them had done it? There is one who is known in India by his one contretemps. In some part of India a funeral procession was passing through a narrow lane with a crowd of mourners following it. This civilian was coming from the opposite direction. Now, had he been a man, if he had any sympathy, or if he had any respect for the dead, he would have stopped his carriage and raised his hat, and the hearts of the mourners would have gone out to him. But what does he do? He drives roughshod through the crowd, and in twirling his whip right and left advertently or in advertently hits one of the mourners; the mourner jumps to his horse's head and demands his name; the civilian jumps down and has a scuffle. He was an athlete and equal to any five of the mourners. He sends him to a magistrate and the magistrate complaisantly gives him six or three months imprisonment. A London paper commented on the incident, I think it was "Truth," and an Indian paper spent cheap sarcasm on it,—the ignorance of the English Press! I remember writing a letter to the paper that the English comment was right, the civilian and not the other man ought to have been sent to the goal. In contrast to this there is another gentleman on the Council, but he is not a civilian, he is the late Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, Sir Lawrence Jenkins. He and his gracious Lady dispensed social amenities far and wide among the natives, and they in return received the same from them. Ask these how many old and young men have poured out their aspirations in their sympathetic ears, and what golden advice was given to them. I have only a casual acquaintance with them, contracted on board the steamer four years ago. Unfortunately, I only know personally two officials, one the Accountant-General of Bombay and all the Accountant-Generals; I have to know them and they to know me. The present Accountant-General is a very charming man, and I have social amenities with him. But I know almost all the non-officials in the Western Presidency.

BOMBAY IS A SCOTCH COLONY.

Bombay is a Scotch Colony. I know all th bankers, who are all Scotchmen, except perhaps one, but he has married an Inverness lady; most of the merchants, who are mostly Scotchmen, and all the brokers of all nationalities, I have social amenities with most of them; and I have often roughed off their edges, but I have always left them carrying with me the highest opinion of the character of an English gentleman, truthful, honest, conscientious, and God-fearing man and a loyal friend under good report and under bad report. I have often thought that these little social amenities clear up many knotty questions, and there would afterwards be less bitterness and violence at the Council table where they are at present at daggers drawn. I will give another instance. A mutual friend having informed Lord Morley of my being in this country, I received a courteous message from Lord Morley desiring to see me, appointing a certain time asking whether it would suit me. I kept the appointment at India Office and afterwards he invited me to lunch with him at his residence. After lunch I was closeted with him in the library for two hours. He put me on most familiar terms, and I talked to him, not as I would talk to you, but as I would talk to a friend of my boyhood in a room in my house. He was not reticent, and he had the inside out of me.

PLEDGES OF PROCLAMATION.

I do not say that none of the pledges of the proclamation have been carried out, but when grants are made after great virulence and violence haltingly and with a frown, they lose half their charm and all their grace. I have put before you succinctly the strained relations between the rulers and the ruled up to the year 1905. But they were the strained relations of father and son, the father frowning, unkind, and niggardly, always apt to find fault; the son morose and sullen, often inclined to rebel, but all the outward forms of respect and toleration kept up. In the beginning of 1906, the father committed a great outrage; and the relations were at once snapped, and in the son was roused a great fear and a great sentiment for his mother. And what was the outrage?

LORD CURZON'S FIRST VICE-ROYALTY.

Lord Curzon, whose admirer I had been, if he had left India after his first term of office, he would have gone down into history as one of the greatest Governors-General of India. He had worked equal to three of his predecessors. He had made improvements all round, administrative and otherwise. He had legislated for the benefit of the people; he had reduced taxation; he had remitted arrears on land which weighed like mill-stones round the necks of the riots; he had framed broad and generous rules of advances to riots at and after the time of the famines; he had at one time gone out of his way to insist on inflicting heavy punishment on soldiers who had raped the Burmese ladies. His name had gone down to masses, and I and my friends were at one time agreeably surprised at the small riots and labourers of the village of Karla asking us whether it was true that Lord Curzon was leaving the country; and when we said, what has that to do with you, they, said he was so very kind to the poor, meaning the remitting of arrears on land.

SECOND VICE-ROYALTY.

I wish Lord Curzon for his own reputation and for the good and quiet of India had not accepted his second term of office. He came in a querulous and quarrelsome mood; whether it was owing to his own illness or the illness of the gracious lady, his wife, whom he had left behind, and who was beloved of the Indians from the day she set foot in India until her death; or whether he had forgotten to bring his conciliatory and extremely courteous secretary with him. Whatever it was, he was spoiling for fight. Before he came there was a rumble in the air that he was coming to put through the partition of Bengal. The Bengalis had, rightly or wrongly, suspected a sinister design on the part of the Government to divide and reign; to put the majority of the Bengalis in the one part and the majority of the Mahommedans in the other part, And there was naturally violence and virulence of writing against him and the measure. Did Lord Curzon call them to his counsel; did he explain the matters to them? What did he do? He goes as Chancellor to the University Convocation, and thunders on the heads of the Bengalis his Olympic that the Bengalis are a nation of liars. The next day the Bengalis came out with "You are another!" They quoted the chapter from his book of his interview with the Emperor of Korea, which would not have been granted had he not represented himself as forty years old when he was only twenty-eight. Was it seemly? was it prudent for a ruler to call his subject liars? From that time there was no love lost between them. Afterwards, he embroiled himself with Lord Kitchener, and he washed all the dirty clothes in public. When he was foiled and defeated he resigned, and would not wait to be relieved by his successor Then a shout of jubilation went forth from the Bengalis that the partition had gone to the wall. The Anglo-Indian papers were agreed with them, that it was well for the peace and quiet of the country. But it was not so with Lord Curzon. Lord Curzon remembered that he was Lord Curzon. He extorts a hasty sanction from the Home Government, appoints officers, and puts through the partition within ten of fifteen days.

HAD THERE BEEN A STATESMAN IN HIS CABINET.

If there had been in it a far-seeing man who had gauged the depth of the feelings the partition had aroused, and the tremendous consequences that would follow from it, the explosion of which we now hear every day, they would not have santioned it even to stop the wounded pride of many Lord Curzons. They might have said the time was too short for the Cabinet to consider, and too short a time remained for him in India, and that it might be left to his successors. The sanction they gave with such cheerful alacrity against the unanimous opposition of the eighty millions of Bengalis dared they have given against two hundred thousand Boers? It might have taken years. Is it within your historic memory of three hundred years that any measure in this country was carried against the unanimous wishes of the people, when even kings were autocratic and parliaments had pocket boroughs? The younger Pitt was a free trader, but free trade had to wait half-a-century before it came.. The electoral reform was a generation overdue, and a man who cannot weigh or gauge sentiments, time, and expediency is not only no statesman, but he is a bungler. There was still one chance left. I know it is difficult to undo in India what is once done; but the Bengalis had built high hopes on the present Government; and since the present Government came in to undo many things their predecessors had done, including the Transvaal War, they might have undid the partition with a better grace and without the loss of prestige. They lost the opportunity, the chasm was widened. The Pandora's box was opened and the furies could not be thrust back.

OTHER GREAT CAUSE OF DISSATISFACTION.

But misfortunes never come singly; the present Government have given us another great cause for dissatisfaction. In that dissatisfaction the princes and the present rulers, official and non-official, and the people are agreed. It is the persecution of our Indian fellow-brethren in the Transvaal. The Indians did not mind their exclusion from Australia and from Canada, for they were self-governing Colonies and had raised tariff barriers against their mother country. But the Transvaal was not a self-govering Colony. You went to was with two distinct pronouncements, to enfranchise the whites and to "relieve our Indian fellow-subjects from the cruel disabilities to trade." You spent in that war an amount of money equal to more than a third of your National Debt; you poured rivers of blood of your sons; you withstood the jealous obloquy of the whole of Europe; you withstood the most infamous and lying charges thrown against the soldiers of your army by the enemy, charges which would have brought blush to ancient Goths. You carried the war against them with the greatest consideration of their susceptibilities; and when you had conquered them in fair fight, and had the foe under your grip, did you remember to "relieve your Indian fellow-subjects from their cruel disabilities to trade?" In contrast to this, there was another civil war between brothers and brothers, the Federals and the Confederates of America. The Federals did not go to war so much to emancipate the slaves, as to preserve the Union. But after the Federals had fairly conquered, and had their brethren under the grip, they did not let it go until not only had they emancipated the slaves without ransom, but enfranchised them, and gave them a manhood's suffrage. And how much did India help you in that African war? Were it not for the soldiers from India, the ungrateful Natal would have been over-run, and Durban taken, and the Boers' war-chest would have been enriched by a few millions of contributions. Although they were besieged at Ladysmith, they kept half the Boers' army employed there, which gave your armies freedom of movement, and the defence of Ladysmith has cast a lustre on the British arms. What yeomen's service did the Indian followers render in that war? I am credibly informed that Kruger's bark was worse than his bite, and although he threatened the Indians, he never put his threats through because of the prestige, the power and the thraldom of the British Empire, whose subjects we were. And now that thraldom, that prestige, and that power is thrown in the other scale, into that of the late enemies of the Empire, to the sacrifice of the interests and of the honour of three hundred millions of Indian subjects. The extremists now ask are we to be the only out-casts, and the pariahs of the Empire? How should a loyalist answer?

GRATITUDE OF THE BOERS.

And do you expect gratitude from the Boers for so many favours. I do not know the nation, but I knew a few of them in Bombay on their way to their native country. I and my friend, by name Latimer, fed them, supplied them with wines and stores for their use during the voyage. We gave them about £15 between us; they shed tears of gratitude to us. We must receive back the money when they remit it, as it was a debt of honour, and they would rather die than not pay it. They would send us letters of gratitude both from their families and themselves. The ship did not sink on the way, but we have not seen the colour of our money, which we did not mind; and they have altogether forgotten to write to us letters of gratitude. Who signed the constitution of the Boers? It was Lord Elgin. He was once the Governor-General of India. His father was one before him. If I were he I would have burnt my hands to cinders, I would have seen them palsied, before I had signed away the honour and rights of my 300 millions of subjects for a handful of Boers who are neither your subjects nor your friends.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT RIGHTEOUS AND JUST.

I hope I have not charged the civilians, the rulers of India, and I never intended to, beyond aloofness and want of symyathy; I have given them credit for honesty, conscientiousness, truth, and incorruptibility. I have always said, both in public and in private, that no subject races, either under ancient or modern Empires, have been treated with so much justice, so much righteousness and so much conscience; nor with such freedom of speech and writing, which I am sorry they have abused. But there is a spirit abroad, sailing on the waves of the mind; perhaps they are the birth-pangs of a new order of things; and the man who boasts of consistency, by treating men and things as his grandfather did, is a blockhead and has ceased to progress. Different times, different treatments.

INDIA CANNOT STAND ALONE.

Only the silly boys and the men without brains could think that India could stand alone without British Government for some generations. Mr. Tilak did not think so. In times of excitement, passions control the reason, but I have too great a respect for Mr. Tilak's great and penetrating intellect to hold him to that excuse. He rode for a fall, and lashed himself into fury to enter into the jaws of law, to save face with the extremists of Bengal. In the India of to day, the roaring lions of yesterday are the bleating lambs of to-day. Tilak wanted to go out like a roaring lion. India is not Greece nor Italy, but it is a continent as vast as Europe with centrifugal forces flying over it. It is country inhabited by many races and many religions of an antagonistic kind. And it is unde the English, and an English Government only, their antagonisms could be reconciled, nursed and seduced into a centripetal state; and I hope and pray the genius, good luck, and the statesmanship of the British Empire may rise to the height of the great occasion, and bring us a successful solution of the problem, honourable to the rulers and the ruled, and to bring in its wake, peace, contentment happiness and progress.

After the deliverance of this able address, other toasts of the evening followed, and the meeting dispersed at a late hour after a most enjoyable evening.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Rockhill, the American diplomat. Tibetan and Chinese explorer and scholar, who is now the United States Minister in Pekin, was last month on a visit to the Dalai Lama, who is now on the Uri-thai-shan, the five-peaked mountain, about some 300 miles to the west of Pekin, in the Shensi Province. He had two long interviews with the Lama, whom he found to be a most interesting and pleasing personage. The Dalai Lama will probably visit Pekin in September or October.

According to the "Indian Trade Journal" Mr. Y. Yoshida, Trade Commissioner, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Japan, has arrived in Calcutta, charged with the duty of ascertaining the future sources of supply of rice for Japan, where a shortage is reported. Mr. Yoshida's intinerary includes Rangoon and Bangkok, he having already visited Ceylon, Bombay and Madras.

The marriage arranged between Capt. W. T. Bromfield, the Leicestershire Regt., only son of Colonel Bromfield and Mrs. Bromfield of Bangalore, and Miss Ethel E. Stubbs, daughter of the late Rev. C. A. Stubbs, of Salt Hill, Mount Charles, Co. Donegal, Ireland, will take place early in October at Bangalore.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

◆

Admiralty, Aug. 1.

The following engineer cadets have this day been appointed engineer-sub-lieutenants in His Majesty's fleet :—H A Slade, V W E Allaway, J L Deacon, G B Allen, J P Johns, D P Rowland, T R Power, J T Webber, T Simonds, R Stansmore, G C T Turner, H G Marshall, D Pearson. The following gentleman has been appointed engineer-sub-lieutenant in his Majesty's Fleet :—D N H Bowen.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of Dec. 8, 1903, Rear-Amiral T Y Greet has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Consequent thereon the following promotion takes place from the same date :—Capt Sir C R Keppel, K C V O, C B, D S O, A D C, to be rear-admiral. Capt A Y Moggridge has been appointed a naval aide-de-camp to his Majesty, in place of Capt Sir C R Keppel, K C V O, C B, D S O, promoted to flag rank. In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of June 29, 1895, Lieut E L A Foakes has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of commander. In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of June 29, 1900, Engineer-Commander J Ryan has been placed on the Retired List, July 29. In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of March 1908, Engineer-Commander J Kerr has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of July 16, 1895, the undermentioned lieutenants have been placed on the Retired List at their own request:—Sir W C Chaytor, Bart, July 30, V F Tuson, M V O, Aug 1. The undermentioned sub-lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet:—C O Regnart, Feb 15; H W Morey, C de Burgh, July 30.

Royal Naval Resserve.

Sub-Lieutenant A S Poole to be lieutenant, July 30; acting sub-lieutenant H O Master has been confirmed as sub-lieut, Sept 7, 1904.

War Office, Aug 4.

Commands and Staff.

Col G O Welch, C B, from an assistant director at Headquarters, to be assistant director of military transport, Woolwich arsenal, vice Col R A Nugent, C B; Col G R C Paul, C M G, from charge of the Army Service Corps records, to be an assistant director at Headquarters, vice Col G O Welch; Col F Herniblow, from half-pay, to be Colonel-in-Charge of the Army Service Corps records, vice Col G R C Paul, Aug 1.

Establishments.

Cavalry School Major A A Kennedy, 3rd King's Own Hussars, to be an instructor, vice Brevet Major G T, Bridges, D S O, R A, July 18.

Cavalry.

8th King's Royal Irish Hussars—Lieut A Curell to be Captain, vice R W Allen, appointed Adjutant; Supernumerary Lieut the Hon R N D Ryder to be lieutenant, vice A Curell, July 21.

14th King's Hussars—Second Lieut on probation; R A Lloyd-Barrow resigns his commission, Aug 5.

15th The King's Hussars—Lieut the Hon J D Y Bingham to be Captain, in succession to Major P O Hambro who holds a Staff appointment, July 1, Second Lieut J Godman to be lieutenant, vice R V Pollok, seconded, June 1.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Capt J Dalby retires on retired pay, Aug 5; Lieut E W J Waycott is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteer artillery, Dec 17, 1907.

Food Guards.

Grenadier Guards—The following second lieutenants on probation to be second lieutenants :—Hon F E Needham; G N Vivian, Aug 1. The following to be second lieutenants on probation :—Second Lieut P Van Neck, from 5th Batt, the Worcestershire Regt, in succession to Lieut V Vivian M N O, promoted; Second Lieut from Unattached List for Auxiliary Forces, H L Fletcher vice H S Keating, resigned; P J S P Gregory, in succession to Lieut R H Hermon-Hodge, promoted; Second Lieut T E R Symons, from Royal Monmouthshire Royal Eng Militia, in succession to Lieut H C Woods, resigned; W J R Peacocke, in succession to Lieut the Hon L P Cary Master of Falkland, promoted; C H Grevile, vice the Hon R C Lloyd, Mostyn resigned Aug 5.

Coldstream Guards—The following to be second lieutenants on probation :—E F Chinnery, vice W D Clark, resigned; G R F Rowley, vice C C Ibbetson, resigned, Aug 5.

Scots Guards—The following to be second lieutenants on probation to be second lieutenants :—B L Fletcher, R F R Nugent, Aug 1. The following to be second lieutenants on probation :—Second Lieut R T Barry, from 3rd batt, the Royal Scots Lothian Regt, vice H D Wallis, resigned; I F W Forestier-Walker Aug 5.

Irish Guards—The following second lieutenants on probation to be second lieutenants :—The Hon. T E Vesey, Lord R E InnesKer, Aug 1.

Infantry.

The Buffs East Kent Regt—The undermentioned officers are removed from the Army, his Majesty having no further occasion for their services :—Lieut H G Smith, Second Lieut A K Robertson Aug 5. The promotion to the Rank of lieutenant of the undermentioned second Lieuts bears date as follows :—F C R Studd April 16, 1903, L Fort Sept 5, 1903, E G F L Gould Dec 7, 1905, instead of as notified in the "Gazette" of Aug 15 1902, Sept 23 1902, and Dec 20 1904, respectively.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Capt C D H Moore is seconded for service on the Staff (July 10).

The Norfolk Regt.—Supernumerary Capt W E Cramer-Roberts to be captain, on augmentation May 31.

The Suffolk Regt. Supernumerary Capt H G Chapman to be captain, on augmentation (June 7)

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf.) Supernumerary Lieut G. W. Lawson to be lieutenant, vice W W Llewellyn, retired July 22.

The Princes of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.) The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains on augmentation: J B Paget, F P Worsley June 28.

The Royal Irish Regt—Supernumerary Major St J A Cox to be Major, vice A B King, promoted lieutenant-colonel, half-pay July 26.

The Leicestershire Regt.—Supernumerary Capt R N Knatchbull, D S O, to be captain, on augmentation June 21.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Second Lieut G C Fleetwood to be lieutenant, vice A F J Cox, retired June 27.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Supernumerary Capt G W Robinson to be captain, on augmentation July 12.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.—Supernumerary Capt A St A Molesworth to be captain, on augmentation July 22.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt)—Supernumerary Capt C H Unwin to be captain, on augmentation July 12

The Royal Sussex Regt.—Supernumerary Capt R C Griffin to be captain, on augmentation June 14.

The Hampshire Regt.—Supernumerary Capt. the Hon. L. C. W. Palk to be captain, on augmentation June 21.

The South Staffordshire Regt.—Supernumerary Capt. S. S. Butler to be captain, on augmentation June 14.

The Doresetshire Regt.—Supernumerary Capt. C S H Waymouth to be captain, on augmentation June 14

The Welsh Regt.—Supernumerary Major T O Marden to be major, vice W T B Rhodes, retired; Supernumerary Capt W H Ferrar to be captain, in succession to Major T O Morden, who holds a Staff appointment July 25. Supernumerary capt R T Toke to be captain, on augmentation July 12. Lieut, K L E H M Heath resigns his commission Aug. 5.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.)—Supernumerary Capt. T E C Hunt to be captain, on augmentation June 7.

The Gordon Highlanders—Supernumerary Capt M J Hamilton to be captain, on augmentation (May 20).

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains, on augmentation; F A M Welsh, R G Shuter, D S O July 12.

The Army Service Corps.

Supernumerary Capt W A M G Maconochie-Welwood to be captain, vice E W Alderson July 29.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Qrmr. and Honorary Lieut T J J Jacomb is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health July 30.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—The promotion of Capt. N d'E, Roberts, notified in the "Gazette" of May 19, 1908, is antedated to March 4, 1908.

Army Pay Department.

Major A W B Buckle, staff paymaster, to be lieutenant-colonel Aug. 1.

Memoranda.

Col. J Hotham, half pay is placed on reti July 31. Col. R A Nugent, C B, assistant of military transport, is placed on retired pa 1. Col. T C Porter, C B, brigadier-gener manding Potchefstroom Sub-District, is pl retired pay Aug. 3. Col. A H W Brett, h retires on retired pay Aug. 5. The underm ed lieutenant-colonels, the Army Service C to be brevet colonels :—G A French, M W Aug. 1.

Army motor Reserve.

E J Edwards to be lieutenant Aug. 5.

Special Reserve.

Infantry Battalion.

3rd Norfolk Regt.—The undermention of the late 4th Norfolk Regt., having ass transferred, are appointed officers of the Reserve of Officers from May 31, 1908, the rank and seniority which they held whil Militia :—Major the Hon St L H Jervis, H F Langton. Capts A H Blair, R Fernie W Cunynghame, E C H Kennard. Lieuts Cookson R S McGregor, L Da C P Gaskell, Lightfoot. Second Lieuts C W Hodgson, D'A Bird.

Admiralty, 3rd August,

Sub-Lieutenant George Richard Colin Ca has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant i Majesty's Fleet.

Admiralty, 4th August,

Clerk Henry Rogers has been promoted rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's

Admiralty, 5th August.

Clerk Jack Richard Allen has been promo the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Ma Fleet.

Admiralty, 10th August,

Miss Helen Olive Graham has this day appointed a Sister in Queen Alexandra's Naval Nursing Service.

War Office, Whitehall 7th August,

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Charles T. Becker, from half-pay, mand a District, vice Colonel E. E. Carr, C.

Captain William H. Johnston, Royal E to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, vice A. H. Hilton-Johnson, The Lincolnshire R

Captain William H. F. Weber, Royal Art be a Staff Captain for Royal Artillery vice H. D. O. Ward.

Cavalry.

2nd Life Guards, Second Lieutenant (on pr The Honourable Algernon Henry Strutt Second Lieutenant.

Supernumerary Captain Harry D. O. Ward Captain, vice W. H. F. Weber.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major Herman Bonham-Carter to be Lieu Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel F.D.F. MacCart tired.

Captain Wiliam M. Pyne to be Major vice Tuke, retired,

Infantry.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Re Brevet Major Alfred McN. Dykes, from S merary Captain, to be Captain on augmentat

The Royal Irish Regiment, The underm Supernumerary Captains to be Captains :—

Walton Mellor, vice J G A Massy, decea

Malcolm H E Welch. on augmentation.

The South Wales Borderers, The underme Lieutenants to be Captains.

John F Bill, on augmentation.

Reginald S Gwynn, vice J F Bill seconde service under the Colonial Office.

The Gloucestershire Regiment, Captain Bryant is seconded for service on the Staff.

Supernumerary Captain Guy M Shipway Captain, vice A Bryant.

The Border Regiment, Captain Percy F B is placed on temporary half-pay on account health.

The Hampshire Regiment, Major Fra Bowker retires on retired pay.

Captain and Brevet Major Frederick R Hi be Major vice F J Bowker.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, C Herbert Henry Thomson, from 2nd Dragoo Scots Greys, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Stevenson promoted into The Leic Regiment,

The King's Liverpool Regiment, Superm Captain Harold S. Oppenheimer to be Cap augmentation.

The Norfolk Regiment, Quartermaster an rary Major William Vince is placed on retir

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Supernu Captain Cecil S Wood to be Captain on a tation.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, The underm Lieutenants to be Captains on augmenta Claude E Cookson, Dated 14th June. Druce.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), numerary Captain George C S McLeod to tain on augmentation.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamsh Derbyshire Regiment), Lieutenant Martyn be Captain, vice Brevet Major F. Maurice,

The Durham Light Infantry, Supernume tain Lionel C. Soltau-Symons to be Cap augmentation.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, T of Albany's), Lieutenant Roderick Laing to tain on augmentation.

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, The mentioned Majors retire on retired pay. fylde L. Carew. George F. Mappin.

Lieutenant Leonard B. Elwes retires on pay, to serve in the Territorial Force, provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant and Promotion, 1907.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, Gentlema Anthony Charles Stevens Bovill, from th Military College, to be Second Lieutena The Honourable O. E. Vesey, seconded.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, William H. F. Weber is seconded for servic Staff.

The Royal Irish Rifles The underm Lieutenants to be Captains.

Arthur J Biscoe on augmentation.

Percy G. W. Maynard, on augmentation.

Trevor L B Soutry, vice P G W seconded for service with the Egyptian Arm

Charles H L Cinnamond vice T L seconded for service as an Adjutant of T Infantry.

William J N Cooke-Coollis, vice C L Ci appointed Adjutant 4th Battalion.

Henry R Goodman, on augmentation.

William Eastwood, vice H R Goodman Adjutant.

Charles L Master, vice W Eastwood sec service as an adjutant of Territorial Infantry

Captain Herbert L Gifford, from Th Garrison Regiment, to be Captain, vice C appointed Adjutant.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Lieutena Hugh B Mathias, D S O, is seconded for se the Egyptian Army.

The undermentioned Captains to be

George B Riddick.

Henry Hewetson.

George E F Stammers,

Charles F Wanhill Wilfrid E Hudlesto P Corkery.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Service.

Superintendent Miss Elizabeth Ann Do to be Matron.

Memoranda.

Captain and Brevet Major Hugh M D S O, The Royal Scots Fusiliers, is g temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, ployed as Commandant of The South Regiment, West Africa Frontier Force.

Lieutenant Osmond T D Osmond-Wil pay, retires on retired pay.

Lieutenant Richard F B Knox, The R Fusiliers, is granted the local rank whilst employed as a Company Comman King's African Rifles.

Second Lieutenant Cornelius A S C Welsh Regiment, is granted the local Lieutenant whilst employed with the Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontie

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The marriage arranged betw Graham Haig, Indian Civil Service, of the late Henry Alexander Haig Haig, 43 Kensington Park Gardens, May, younger daughter of Joseph Civil Service (retired), will tak Northam, North Devon, on Aug. 2

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.] [BOMBAY, AUGUST 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	86 3/8	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	96 1/4	unchgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1/4		
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	[illegible]	1/4	
Bar Silver in London...	[illegible]3 5/16		1/16
do. do. 2 [illegible] ...	23 5/8		
do. [illegible] months' hence	23 5/8		
[illegible] in New York ...	51 1/8		
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·14		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·40 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 1/4		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	1 7/16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/2		
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/8		
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8		
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1		

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 23/32d.

Bills on Bombay Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.

*Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£38,300,000	Inc. £1,700,000
Public Deposits	...£ 8,100,000	Inc. £3,000,000
Other Deposits	...£44,700,000	Dec. £ 800,000
Government Securities	£15,500,000	unchanged.
Other Securities	...£27,700,000	unchanged.
Notes and Gold	...£27,680,000	Inc. £2,100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ...	... Quiet with small business.
Futures ...	... Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	200 „
Imports ...	... 1,000 „
Mid-Americans	... 5·71—07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 11-16 ungd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
5·04	4·86	4·80	4·75	4·74
—12	—13	—14	—13	—12

J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May.
4·73	4·75	4·77	4·78
—12	—12	—11	—11

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports ...	... 7,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	... 1,700 „
Exports to Great Britain ...	... 3,000 „
Do to Continent ...	... 7,000 „

Spot Cotton—9·90—25.

Futures—Month of Oct. 8·70—48 }
Do. Dec. 8·60—32 } Declined owing to longs unloading and to favourable weather reports.

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 3-4—1-8
Futures—Month of Oct. 8·73—30
Do. do. Dec. 8·67—25
Closing Tone of Spot :—Quiet.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi C.I.F.—39 1-4 Aug.-Sep.—Hull—Sellers.

F.A.Q. Red Karachi C.I.F.—38 3-4 Aug.-Sep.—Hull—Sellers.

Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 55¼ August.-Sept.—Dunkirk—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore, 48 1-2 Aug.-Sept.—Antwerp.—Sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.

LINSEED :—

Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship.—47¼—August-Sept.—H.A.D.—Sellers.

Tone of Linseed—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—6 1-8 ungd.

RUBBER :—
Para Rubber, 4s. 1d. sellers.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [21ST AUGUST, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
9 Boxes Gold Bullion.	Rs. 5,76,000	London ...	National Bank.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 26th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. „ 16th July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 23rd „
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „

Money :—

Borrowers for two months fixed at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

There is no change in quotations. Dates opened steady at 1-3 7-8 per T. T. and demand Bank bills and 1-4 to 1-4 1 32 for 3 months' credits. There has been a small enquiry for remittance for the Mail at our quotation, but there is very little private paper offering. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 [illegible]d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	... 1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	174 3-4.

Government Paper :—

The Market opened to-day at 95 5/8 cash and 95 9/16 for the settlement and advanced 1/16 during the morning, but at the close there are small sellers. Very little business has been reported. Calcutta rates are advised as 95 11/16 ready and 95 5/8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95·11
1st Settlement	„ 95·20

Bullion :—

On Thursday Bar silver quotations closed unchanged at 23 5-8 for ready and two months' delivery, and New York is unchanged at 51 1-8. Locally the market remains steady to firm, the ready rate advancing 1-8 to 60 15-16 ex-duty. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	4	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	15	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	60	14	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
LIABILITIES—		
Public Deposits	3,98,000	......
Other Deposits	......	11,96,000
Sundries	......	27,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	10,76,000	......
Other Authorized Securities	3,36,000	......
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	......	6,57,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	......	60,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	......	96,000
Bullion	......	6,000
Balance with other Banks...	3,45,000	......
Sundries	......	63,000
Cash............	......	17,19,000

Council Bills :—

There were no tender made for the 10 lakhs offered at the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last, but after the sale a small Extra Allotment was made of Rs. 10,000 Bills at 1s. 3 29-32d. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was Rs. 60,000 and for next week 10 lakhs is again offered for Sale. To-day another small lot of extras is advised at the above rate.

The mail of the 7th August brings £170,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. nil.
Bombay	„ nil.
Madras	„ 3,70,000
Total...Rs.	3,70,000

The mail of the 14th August brings £110,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 30,000
Bombay	„ nil.
Madras	„ 40,000
Total...Rs.	70,000

The mail of the 21st August brings £290,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. nil.
Bombay	„ 20,000
Madras	„ 10,000
Total ... Rs.	30,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1907	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	nil	178,071	358,794
Central India ...	439	61,023	126,063
Barsee and Nugger ...	197	116,766	258,161
Berars...	nil	315,437	468,266
Central Provinces ...	nil	242,513	309,338
Total Oomras...	636	908,810	1,530,622
Dhollera	167	185,115	339,908
Broach	61	208,067	279,050
Compta and Dharwar.	4,165	211,567	185,680
Westerns	1,101	24,287	15,320
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	1376	332,845	512,794
Bengals, Rajputana...	124	40,445	120,905
Sind	293	49,558	14,733
Persian	118	2,081	2,797
American	61	46,631	19,414
Egyptian	nil	7,168	1,345
Other Sorts	...	952	1,487
Totals...	8,102	2,016,576	3,033,975

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1907-08.	Bales 1906-07.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week ...	8,102	13,974	—5,872
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 20th August ...	2,016,576	3,033,975	—1,017,399
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	7,868	19,454	—11,586
China	3,972	11,925	—7,953
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	11,840	31,379	—19,539
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 20th August..			
Europe	615,913	1,157,569	—541,656
China	41,481	41,280	—201
Japan	370,749	603,602	—232,853
Coast Ports ...	36,214	63,612	—27,398
Total ...	1,064,357	1,866,063	—801,706
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	5,339	13,064	—7,725
China	200	300	—100
Japan			
Coast Ports... ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 1st August 1908.—12,324 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 20th June 1908,—33,592 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Stock on 1st October 1907.	378,000 bales
Total Receipts, from 1st October 1907 to 20th August 08.	2,016,576 „
	2,394,576 „
Total Exports, from 1st October 1907 to 20th August 1908	1,064,357 „
	1,330,219 „
Afloat	5,539 „
	1,324,680
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	999,100 „
Stock in all hands on 21st August 1908	325,580 „

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Considerable fluctuations have characterized the course of the Home markets during the past week. During the early part of the week the tendency was to advance, but later on prices again gave way, and at the close there is a regular slump in rates all round.

There is, however, no doubt that the American Crop has still to undergo a critical period. Drought, storms and early killing frost are all possibilities in the near future, and with so much in front, it would be unwise to predict the ultimate out-turn. At the same time the fact remains that up to last month there was a steady improvement in the crop, and if there is no set-back we may yet see a record yield. At the moment the situation is full of interest. A record yield certain, and the present depressed condition of trade would mean considerably lower prices; whereas serious damage to the crop in the near future would affect a market probably already nervous, and cause a smart reaction.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices ruling in the Home Markets, as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day.

	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
LIVERPOOL—			
Spot	5·92 ...	5·71 ...	—·21
Futures, August-Sept. ...	5·29 ...	5·04 ...	—·25
Do. Dec-Jan. ...	4·93 ...	4·74 ...	—·19
NEW YORK—			
Spot	10·30 ...	9·90 ...	—·40
Futures, Oct.	9·06 ...	8·70 ...	—·36
Do. Dec.	8·90 ...	8·60 ...	—·30
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	10 ...	9 3/4 ...	—·1/4
Futures, Oct.	9·09 ...	8·73 ...	—·36
Do. Dec.	nominal.	8·67	

The local market, in sympathy with the Home markets, has fluctuated during the week, the highest point touched showing a rise of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 on last week's closing quotations. To-day, however, prices are Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 lower than the rates ruling last week. The volume of business passing has been small, and has been confined chiefly to the bazaar, as exporters have done little either selling or buying. The market closes quiet as under.

An export house is reported to have taken a line of fine M. G. Oomras, fair staple, January delivery, at Rs. 192, and business has also been done to-day by shippers in fine M. G. Bengal, January delivery, at Rs. 179 1/2.

Ready cotton has moved slowly and prices are easier owing to pressure to sell and decline in New Crop rates. Exporters have taken one or two moderate lines of fine M. G. Bengals, L.G., for this month's shipment, and have also bought a few lots of Oomras, Broach and Southern descriptions. Mills have been indifferent buyers and continue their hand-to-mouth policy. The turn-over has been very moderate.

Receipts for the week have been moderate and the falling off in the total arrivals to date as compared with last year is 1,017,000 bales.

Crop accounts continue satisfactory though fine weather is now needed in some districts, particularly parts of the United Provinces and at Broach and Bhownugger. So far the damage reported by too much rain is slight, and favourable weather from now would effect a speedy improvement in the crop. The outlook, on the whole, is encouraging.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	... 234-5	March/09
Good M. G. Broach ...	... 229	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	... 212	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	... 204	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	... 194·5	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	... 194·5	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	... 188·9	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... 184	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	... 190	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ..	... 180	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	... 170	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales.
Total Imports	1,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·04	4·85	4·79	4·75
ungd	—0·1	—0·1	ungd

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·74	4·70	4·75	4·74	4·78
ungd	—0·3	ungd	—0·3	ungd

FREIGHTS.

The Market is quiet. During the week a line has been done for Liverpool Marseiles ready at 5s. 6d. and for Hull at 6s. The Rubattino has booked from January to June at 13s. Seeds, 13s. 6d. wheat and 14s. cotton. Business has also been done p. p. for December at 11s. 6d., January 12s. February 12s. 6d. and March-April 13s.

We quote as under :—

	Seeds.	Cotton.	August.
Antwerp ...	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	„
Dunkirk ...	7s. 6d.	8s.	„
Havre ...	8s. 6d.	9s.	„
Genoa ...	8s. 6d.	9s.	„
Hamburg ...	8s.	8s. 6d.	„
London ...	8s.	8s. 6d.	„
Liverpool ...	7s.	7s. 6d.	„
Marseilles ...	7s.	7s. 6d.	„

For September we quote 8s., October 9s., November 10s., December 11s. 6d., January 12s, February 12s. 6d. and March to June 13s. picked ports.

The Austrian Lloyds quotes August 9s. seeds, 10s. cotton, September 10s. and 11s. respectively, October 11s. and 12s., November 12s. and 13s. and December 13s. and 14s.

The Rubattino rates are September 9s. and 10s., October 8s. 6d. and 9s. 6d., November 10s. and 11s. and December 12s. and 13s.

The Anchor Lines quote August 7s., September 7s., October 8s., November 9s., December 10s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market has been quiet throughout the week with only a small business doing, and prices are easier. At the close we quote as under:—

Ready	... Rs.	8	6	0	B. T.
September	...Rs.	8	13	0	B. T.
New Crop, May	„	7	12	6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market has ruled dull and business has been extremely meagre. Prices have given way considerably, and we quote in a weak market as under:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	... Rs.	8	6	0	B. T.
„ Yellow Gujerat	... „	9	12	0	
„ „ Cawnpore	... „	9	7	0	
New Crop Brown Delhi, Apl.-May	„	7	6	0	R. T.

Gingellyseed :—

A small business has been done in New Crop at various rates, but the general tone of the market is easier.

Poppyseed :—

This market has also declined, and a small business has been done in ready at Rs. 10-5-0 B. T.

Castorseed :—

Has ruled quiet but steady throughout the week at Rs. 30-12-0 to Rs. 31 with a small business passing.

Cottonseed :—

The market has been quiet with little doing. We quote at the close Rs. 26-4-0.

Mowraseed :—

This market has also been easier and prices have given way about 2 annas per cwt. Business has been done at Rs. 5-11-0 to Rs. 5-12-0 B. T.

Wheat :—

The market has been quiet with little doing and prices are rather easier.

We quote :—

White Delhi, Aug-Sept. ...	Rs.	6	0	6	R. T.
New „ April-May ...	„	5	1	0	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Cotton	8,102 bales
Wheat	38,133 cwts.
Linseed	7,805 „
Rapeseed	3,518 „
Gingellyseed	1,915 „
Poppyseed	3,425 „
Groundnuts	2,670 „
Castorseed	1,4252 „
Rice	47,379 „
Myrabollams	6,018 „
Cottonseed...	30,011 „
Mowraseed...	22,060 „
Gram	14,114 „
Joowar	591 „
Maize	67 „

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—The market is dull and we have have no change to report.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market is very dull and conditions are even worse than we have previously reported.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS:—The market is quiet. Prices are, however, steady at the decline. The market is over-supplied and there is a feeling amongst dealers to stop fresh business for the next three months.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is steady. At present there is no business passing but with the satisfactory rainfall in Gujerat and Kathiawar, where these goods go, a demand is expected after a month or so.

DHOOTEES :—Market quiet. Nothing doing and dealers will not do any fresh business owing to large stocks.

METALS.

COPPER.—The Home market has kept steady during the week; but owing to absence of demand here, buyers have cut into their selling rates.

YELLOW METAL.—This week demand has again slackened in this metal; but with good rains we are hopeful of its setting in again shortly.

COALS.

We have no alteration to report in this market owing to business being interrupted during the recent native holidays.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	21	0	0	per ton
Yorkshire	19	8	0	„
Scotch	19	0	0	„
Desherghur	15	8	0	„
Lawrie's Desherghur ...	15	0	0	„
Seebpore	15	0	0	„
Hielger's Anthracite ...	15	0	0	„
Shaw's Anthracite ...	15	0	0	„
Hielger's Standard ...	14	0	0	„
Shaw's Standard ...	13	8	0	„

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, Loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, per unit ...	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0

SHARES.

The market is steady with some improvement in prices during the week. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to Rs. 1,430 and are in demand at the rate. Bank of India's have declined to Rs. 63 1-2 and Indian Specie Bank shares to Rs. 53 1-2. In Mill Companies, Central India's have changed hands at Rs. 1,710, Swadeshi's at Rs. 1,310 and Century's at Rs. 377 1-2. Colaba Land and Mill Co.'s shares have improved to Rs. 1,100. Crescent's are unchanged at Rs. 98 3-4. New City of Bombay are unchanged at Rs. 677 1-2 and Bombay Cotton at Rs. 625. Bombay United are steady at Rs. 490. David's have improved to Rs. 362 1-2. Empress' are weak at Rs. 300. Framji Petit's have advanced to Rs. 1,435. Jamshed's are unchanged at Rs. 160. Kohinoor's have gradually improved to Rs. 760. C. D. Luxmi Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 1,400. Maneckji Petit's have improved to Rs. 3,185. Morarji's have jumped to Rs. 3,025. Sholapur's to Rs. 4,515 and Standard's to Rs. 1,200. Press Shares are nearly unchanged. Mofussil's at Rs. 650. New Berar's at Rs. 500 and Indian Cotton at Rs. 130. Volkart's have been put through at Rs. 1,035. In Miscellaneous Companies Badham Pile's are unchanged at Rs. 126. Bombay Burmah's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 10,600. Bombay Flour's are steady at Rs. 870 X. D. Kemp's are unchanged at Rs. 265 X. D. Treacher's have advanced to Rs. 610. Marck's are quiet at Rs. 130. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. Preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 276 1-4 and later on at Rs. 275 and ordinary shares are weak at Rs. 335. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway's Company, Ltd. ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 138 and Preference shares have declined to Rs. 159. Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Ltd. shares are quiet at Rs. 460. X. D. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley are quiet at Rs. 417 1-2 X. D. Ahmedabad-Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 567 1-2 Ahmedabad-Dholka's at Rs. 103 1-2 and Amritsar Patti's are quiet at Rs. 114 1-2. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :—

	Rs.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust (due 1967)...	99-10 0
4 per cent. „ Improvement Trust (due 1967)	99-0-0
4 per cent. „ Municipals (due 1946)	99-0-0
5 per cent. „ (due 1925)	113-0-0
5 per cent. „ (due 1933)	115-0-0

Latest quotations received on 21st August from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchisons	89¼
Eries	23¼
Unions	160
Southern Pref. (American)............	49¼
Canadian Pacific Railway	173
Grand Trunk 1st Pref	92
Buenos Great Southern Ordy	126¼
Burma Railway	105
Nizam's State Railway............	110
South Indian Railway (1910)............	102
Southern Punjab Railway	133
Brighton A (Berthas)	73
Great Northern Defd. (York A)	41¼
Great Western (Ord.)	116¼
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.) ...	204¼
Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (fully paid) ...	3⅞
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.)	9¼
Barnagore Jute Factory	3¼
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference)	10
British Electric Traction Preference......	4¼
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary)	4⅞
Calcutta Electric Supply	6½
Calcutta Trams............	5⅞
Shell Transport (Ordy.)	£2 3s. 6d.
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series ...	90¼
Chartered of S. Africa	15s.
Consolidated Goldfields	4 1/16
East Rands............	4⅞
Rand Mines	6¼
Tanganyikas	3¼
Mysore Gold	4 1/16
Champion Reefs............	7s.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing)............	3s.
Goldfields of Dharwar............	5s.
Hutti (Nizam's)	1½
Hyderabad (Deccan)............	2 1/16
Nundydroog	25s.
Anaconda Copper............	9¼
Rio Tinto (Ordy.)	69
Johannesburg Consolidated............	20s.
Ivanhoe Gold Corporation	8 1/16
Oroya Brownhill	15s.
Withwatersrand Deep............	4
New Kleinfontein	2¼
Great Boulder Proprietary	27s.

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Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, August 7.

THE REFUGEE ON THE MARIA.

The sight of Izzet Pasha, at whose door have been laid the Armenian massacres and the opening of foreign mail-bags, finding an inviolable sanctuary on board a British ship has its piquant side, of course, but it also gives rise to more serious thought. We have extradition treaties with every other country in Europe except Greece, but not with Turkey. Even the Negro Republic of Hayti seems to be regarded by our legislators as a more civilised nation than the Ottoman. It is high time this anomaly ceased; as it stands, it is an insult to a great and friendly country. Criminals of old fled for sanctuary to our churches, and were safe only so long as the laws walked on crutches. Young Turkey has shown by the summary executions on the bridges of Constantinople that it does not mean their country's laws to be so debilitated. If, on the other hand, Izzet Pasha is regarded as a political offender, if "the subtle Damascene Chamberlain" has taken refuge with us as with "the kindly friend of many exiles," this, too, suggests reflection. Although those worthy Liberal politicians, Said Pasha and Kiamit Pasha, have benefited by the shelter of the British flag at Constantinople and Smyrna, yet the sanctuary provided by Foreign Legations in such countries as Hayti only increases the chaos and restlessness, and all Europeans on the spot have pronounced against it. As a "point d'appui" for revolutionaries the Foreign Legation scarcely fulfils the office for which it was intended.

ORDEAL BY FIRE.

The tale of the great bush fire which has made desolate southern British Columbia is not yet, we fear, complete. But enough is known to purge the heart of the reader with the tragic emotions of pity and horror. As the Ottawa correspondent of the "Times" sums up the disaster, "from five to seven thousand men, women, and children in full flight from the flame-swept Crow's Nest region, from seventy to one hundred and twenty-five dead at Fernie, Hosmer, Coal Creek, and Michel, and £1,400,000 worth of property destroyed—such is the story of the disaster." We can fill in the details for ourselves. It is only too easy to imagine the scenes of terror, the deaths and injuries, the loss of homes and possessions built up by patient labour, the hunger and thirst and suffering of the homeless refugees who have managed to save their lives from what many of them must have mistaken, until the last moment, for one of those smaller bush fires which are not uncommon on the prairie lands. If ever there was an occasion for instant and generous help from the kinsmen of those who have been burnt out, this is surely such an occasion. A Winnipeg relief fund is already mounting up. We hope to hear immediately that from the Motherland generous help has been offered to British Columbia. We scraped together a fair sum to further the pageant of Quebec. Surely we can do as much to soften the tragedy of the pageant of destruction.

TEACHERS FROM ABROAD.

The congress is too much with us, soon and late. The world is absolutely full of congress. Not to be a congressman, in one or another degree, is to be beyond the pale of modern improvements. Yet we can spare a smile to welcome that polyglot and cosmopolitan gathering, the Free Trade Congress, which has drawn to itself a number of foreign adjutants in order to prove what a fine thing Free Trade is for England. It is true that when the statesmen of the Colonies and Dominions dare, in their own petty Congress manner, to suggest that England and the Empire would be none the worse for a little Tariff Reform and Imperial Preference, Messrs. Asquith and Churchill bang, bolt, and bar the door in their contemptible and sinful faces. But when certain foreign gentlemen—to whom we wish a very agreeable stay in England—who have failed to commend their economic views to their own countrymen, arrive, on the invitation of the Cobden Club, and on purpose to tell us that Free Trade is our only wear, then Messrs. Asquith and Churchill can hardly find words for their gratification that so much kind consideration should be shown in teaching us how to mind our own business. It is a mad world, and this Free Trade Congress is typical. It has begun very humorously. Of its end we shall be able to write "solvuntur risu tabulæ." But it will be a powerful agent in the cause of Tariff Reform.

LEANDER'S VICTORY.

Is it not going a little too far to assume that Leander beat the Belgians by virtue of their style? Not that we hold a brief for the Belgian style. Heaven forbid. That short jerk and snatch compared ill with the long English sweep, introduced by a strong catch of the water, continued with a fine leg-drive, and ending with smart work of the hands. Both on æsthetic and rational grounds the foreign style can be condemned. But were the Belgians man for man the equal of the Leander crew? This must first be determined before we can say that our style proved victorious. In the absence of mathematical proof it is more than probable that Bucknall and his men formed one of the finest crews ever seen on the Thames. The very fact that they managed to last the course, and last it well, though most of them are veterans as rowing ages go, shows what thoroughly good oarsmen they are. Each of them has been many a time and oft in winning crews. The number of oars that adorn their smoking-rooms must be phenomenal. All honour then to the organisers of such a fine crew. But that the race proved anything we doubt.

T. C. D. AGAIN.

The time is past and gone for discussing the Irish Universities Bill. That is a "fait accompli" to all intents and purposes. But there are two considerations that force themselves on the mind, one of small import perhaps, the other of more fateful significance. The Government hope to get back the £70,000 they spent on the buildings of the Royal Irish University. From whom? How? Who will give them that sum of money for that solemn grey block of buildings composed of still more solemn and useless examination rooms? There seems to be no intention of turning them over to the new Dublin University, the only body which could make any use of the buildings as they stand. And when the Government have got this £70,000 from no one knows where they will employ it in paying superannuation allowances to the examiners. We are sorry for the examiners if that is their only chance of getting their allowances. The other consideration affects Trinity College. It has already a Protestant atmosphere. With the erection of the two new universities in Dublin it will lose all its Catholic students, who constitute 10 per cent. of the total number. It will become more distinctively Protestant than before. Is not this a new source of danger? In the middle of a city strongly Catholic, devotedly Catholic, will remain this magnificent pile of buildings, with its beautiful wide-stretching quadrangles, its charming grounds and—its Protestant atmosphere. Much of its strength in former days was due to the fact that it catered for all sections. In 1793 it admitted Catholics to degrees, and for fifty years after that there was hardly a Catholic layman of eminence who was not educated there. Now all is changed. No doubt its authorities knew best when they rebelled against being mixed up with the new university. To be flooded with graduates from Maynooth was not to their mind. But have they no misgivings as to the future?

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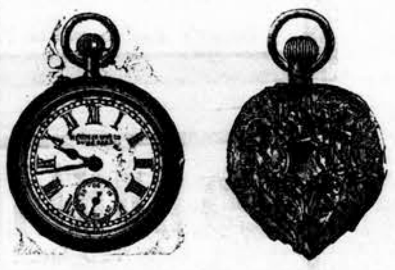

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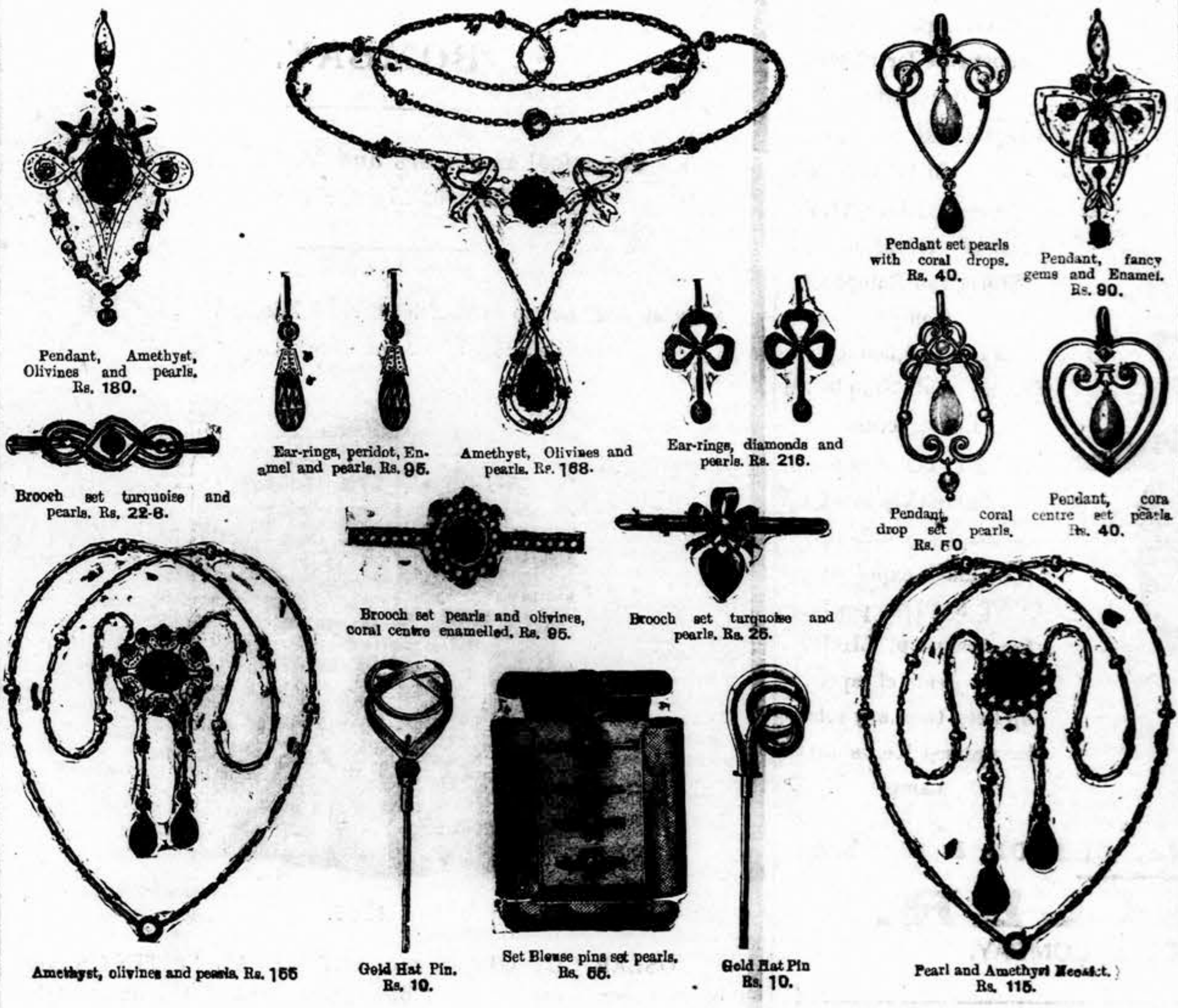

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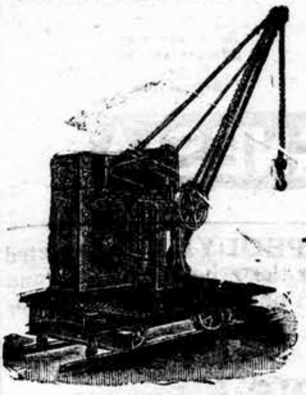

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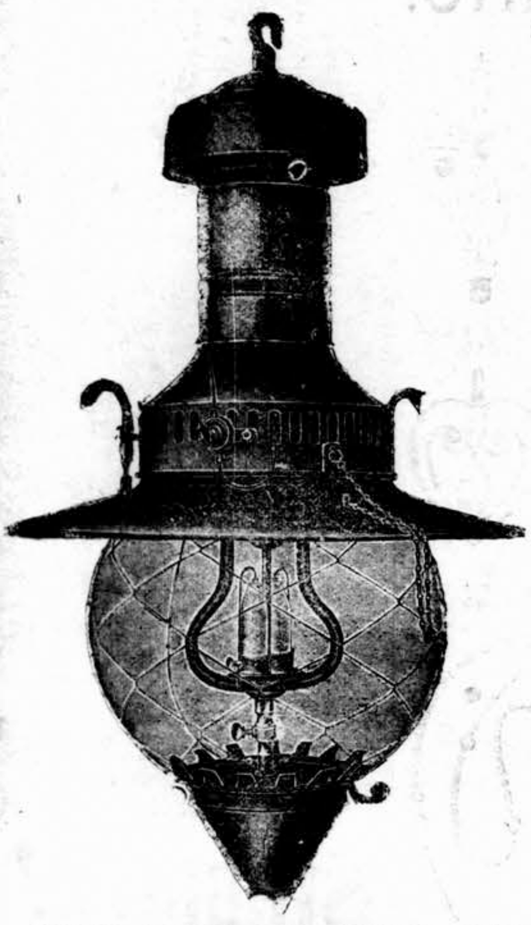

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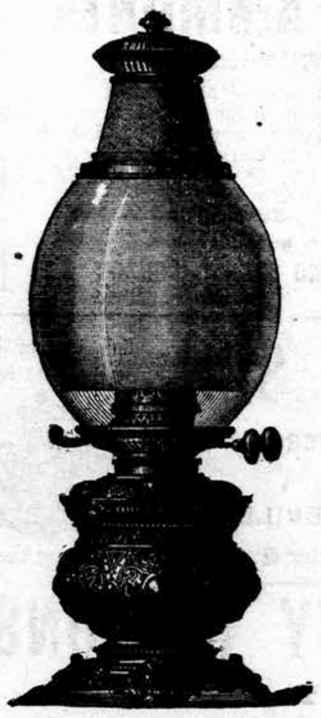

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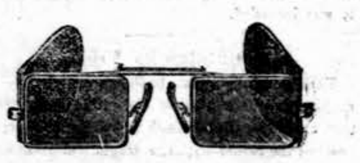

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